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Home Landscapes

HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, N. Y.

Why this Booklet?

This "Home Landscapes" booklet has been compiled especially for the use of home owners who desire to beautify their grounds. In home landscapes the grounds are considered an outdoor room, or a series of rooms, and should be made harmonious, comfortable, and beautiful. We are pleased if this booklet proves an aid to you in designing and improving your home landscapes.

Prices

Prices are for stock loaded at the Nursery. Five plants are sold at the 10 rate and 50 at the 100 rate. We charge for delivery and planting, also for packing for shipment if considerable labor and material are used. On small shipments, such as sent by Parcel Post, no packing charge is made.

TERMS. Cash with order, except to persons having established credit with us, whose accounts will be due in 30 days.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our Nursery and give new ones to replace those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

How to Reach Hicks Nurseries

Hicks Nurseries are located at Westbury, Long Island, on Jericho Turnpike, between Mineola and Jericho. It is only 3 miles from Roosevelt Flying-Field and 22 miles from New York City side of Queensboro Bridge. Drive out to Jamaica, take Hillside Avenue to Queens, turn right to Turnpike, then directly east to Nurseries.

Good train service from Pennsylvania Station, New York City to Westbury. (Telephone: Westbury 67 and 68.)

HOME LANDSCAPES

1930



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Established
1853

HICKS NURSERIES
Westbury, Long Island, New York

Telephone: { 67
Westbury { 68



Airplane View of Hicks Nurseries. (Also see page 4)

Seeing the Nursery

OWING to the plane flying so high, it is difficult to see in the photographs the buildings, roads, and blocks of trees and plants. However, a good idea is obtained as to the extent of the Hicks organization. Imagine 250 acres of 3,000,000 trees and plants—"Isn't that a dainty dish to set before the King" (the landowners of the northeastern United States)?

The picture on this page shows the office, situated just off the Jericho Turnpike. This highway separates the North and South Nurseries. The North Nursery is the small square at top of picture. A main drive extends through the South Nursery from the Turnpike to Maple Avenue on the south boundary. You can use either entrance.

In the North Nursery is a forest of Pines, Spruces, and Hemlocks. Walls of green 30 feet high can be made from them at any time of the year. You can look across to the estate of Mr. John S. Phipps. There is a big wall of green around his polo field, largely made from 5000 Evergreens from Hicks Nurseries in 1903 at \$5 per 1000. On the estate of Mr. E. D. Morgan, Wheatley Hills, there is a Pine forest we planted in 1893 that will cut 12-inch timber.

Also, in the North Nursery are trees 10 to 15 years old, row after row of White Firs and Douglas Firs from Colorado. The latter will be the supply for thousands of living Christmas Trees. (Concluded on page 4.)

Home Landscapes and Hicks Nurseries

By HENRY HICKS

DRIVING along the Jericho Turnpike, at the stop-light on Ellison Avenue you see our sign welcoming you to Hicks Nurseries. You are as free in our Nurseries as in your favorite bookstore, or on grandfather's farm, to come in, walk about, look, and go out again. Such permission is our cheapest and best advertising. For seventy-five years Hicks Nurseries have been testing and experimenting, and we believe we have the plants best suited for your needs. Come and see if you think so.

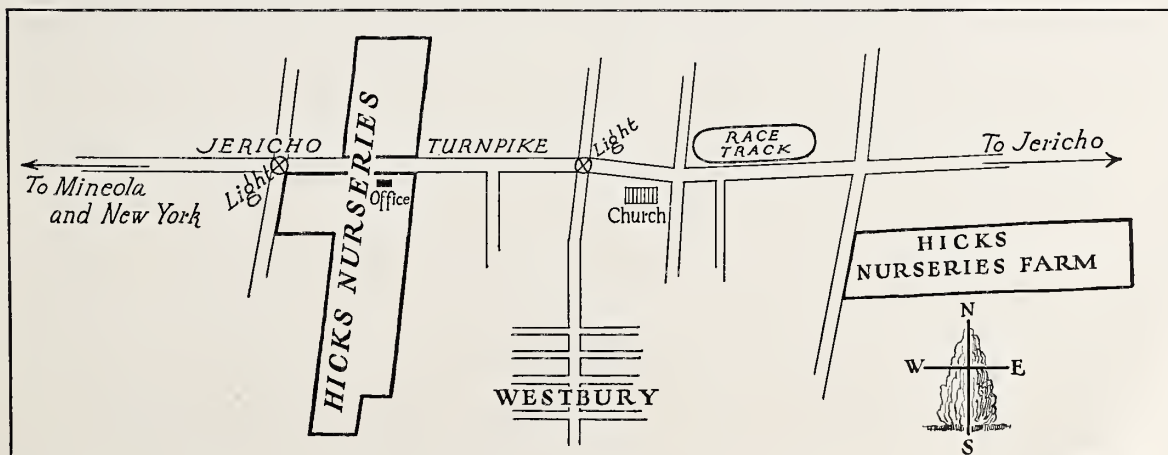
The airplane photographs show the two separate Nurseries, a mile apart. They contain over two hundred acres, divided into blocks of the various trees and plants. You are welcome to walk in, brouse about, and walk out. Let the children play hide and seek—the few plants they step on don't bother us. Pick a few flowers where you see plenty of them, to take home and compare with those you have. Don't take Rhododendron and Azalea blooms unless you know how to pick them without hurting the plant. There are ten miles of dirt roads for you to drive or walk over.

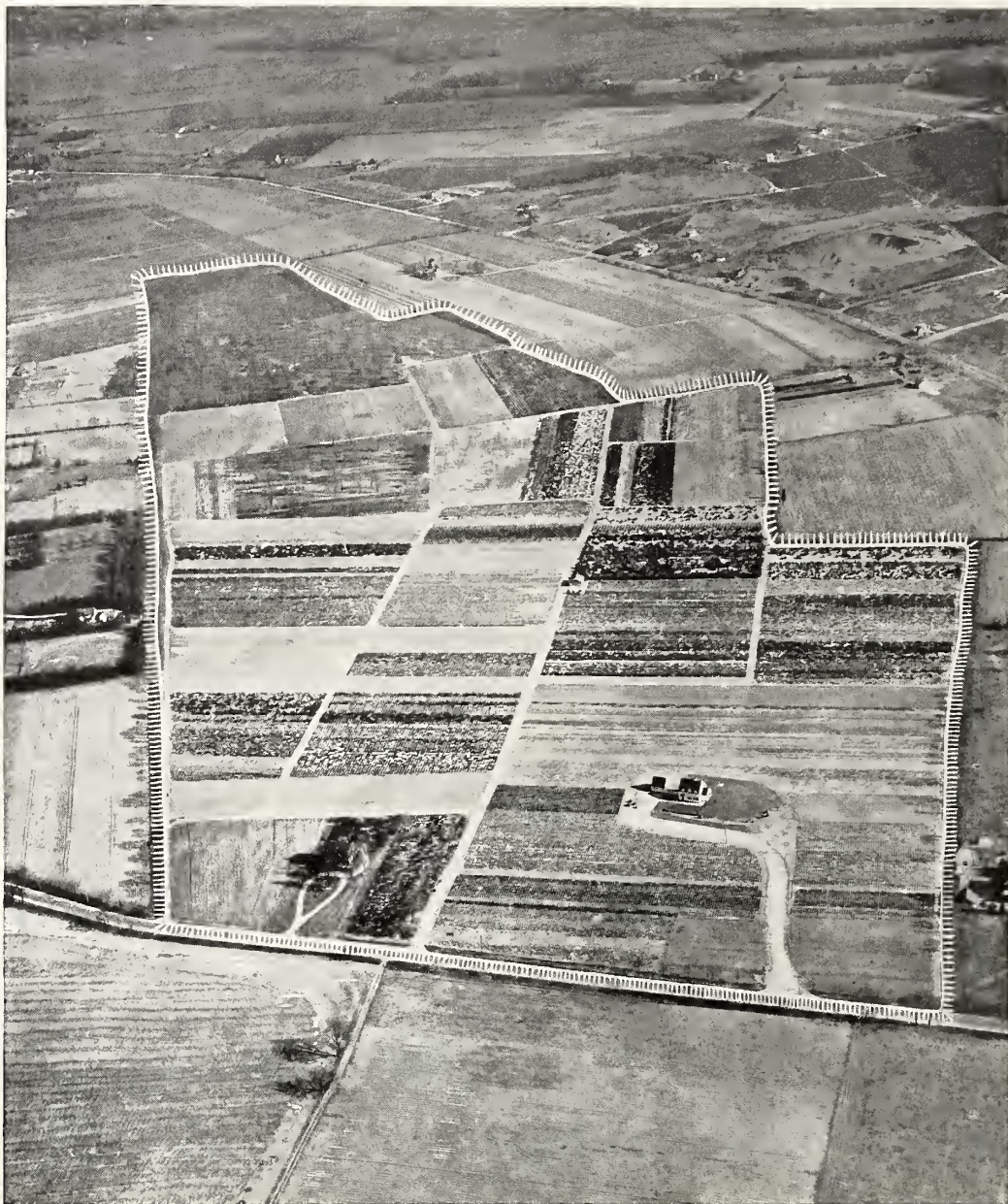
In looking over our Nursery or catalogue, you will note the many large-sized shrubs and trees which we call "time-savers." Time-saving seems to be the most important material achievement of the age, and these trees save five to fifty years, and the shrubs three to six years. They are also money-saving because they have been grown economically and prepared for moving, and can be moved safely.

We cannot, offhand, describe your tree- or plant-needs or suggest the particular plants to satisfy them. If you call or write, stating the situation, we will gladly help you make proper selection. If necessary, a planting plan and estimate will be submitted, without cost to you.

Don't be like many a home-owner who has spared no expense on the house itself, but snaps the bands of his pocketbook at the mere mention of beautifying his grounds. He is not stingy; he is simply unaware of the latent possibilities with which his plot or grounds teem, and of the fact that the initial outlay will return a larger dividend in enjoyment than that derived from a like amount spent elsewhere. The ideal manner of procedure is to plan the house and grounds simultaneously.

By our methods and inventions, planting may be done most any time of the year—during July and August when in leaf and flower and in winter by mulching the plants and ground.





Airplane View of Hicks Nurseries Farm

It is fun to pick them out in early December. These are light blue-green; there is a contrast in the dark Greek Fir and Nikko Fir. There are blocks of Korean Pines, rows of Sawara Cypress, and others for you to get acquainted with.

West of the office, in a grove of tall Evergreens, is an experimental Rock-Garden worthy of study. Directly west of the Rock-Garden is the Hardy Flower Garden Department—a magic carpet of color from spring until frost.

The greenhouses, with their acres of beds of small plants, form the Propagating Department where you can see plants in all stages of manufacture.

Farther down in the Nursery are blocks of large, time-saving Ornamental and Shade Trees; beautiful Flowering Trees—Japanese Cherry, Flowering Crab-apple, Dogwood, etc.; rows and rows of Evergreens of all sizes and varieties; and blocks of Flowering Shrubs.

Next, visit Hicks Nurseries Farm, using the map on this page as a guide. See blocks of the famous Hicks' Yew which has become the most popular evergreen hedge plant. There are thousands of other Evergreens in various sizes suitable for your landscape needs.

The undergrowth has been cleared away in the woodland, seen at top of photograph, and planted with thousands of Azaleas and Rhododendrons—a veritable "feast for the gods" at blooming time. You are invited to come and see the show.



The half-acre Harris place, Westbury. If your place is not already a beauty-spot like this, why not make it so? You can do it gradually by spending \$15 to \$20 at a time, and adding one unit after another

Hicks Service

THE aim of Hicks Nurseries is to give absolute satisfaction. Our high reputation for good work is our greatest asset, and our guarantee, which you will find printed on inside front cover page of this booklet, is your greatest insurance.

Large Expert Staff Available. A letter or telephone call (Westbury 67 or 68) will bring one of our representatives to your assistance. If not within reach, send us photos or rough plan, with dimensions, and we will submit finished plan and estimate without cost to you. Should you have some ideas of your own regarding the planting, state them, and we will try to incorporate them in the planting.

Danger of Competitive Bidding and Peddler Buying. Asking for competitive bids invites the use of cheap plants, with careless digging and planting to keep the cost down, and replacing and transplanting are soon necessary. Such planting ultimately proves most expensive. Buying from a peddler is like throwing money away. Comparing quality of plants and execution of work, Hicks Nurseries will do your planting the most economically.



Perennials and shrubs in bloom can be placed in paper pots or boxes for delivery.

Planting Time

IF acquainted with Hicks Nurseries, you know that planting may be done at almost any time, so don't put it off until early spring or fall.

Our experience has developed new knowledge, apparatus, and methods of handling, permitting safe planting at all seasons covered by our guarantee.

Quick selection is easy at Hicks Nurseries, and quick delivery is practicable most of the year, by a staff of expert men and fleet of trucks.



Evergreens can be selected at any season for delivery or to take home in your automobile.

Summer Planting

The transplanting of trees and plants when in full leaf is not difficult. Move with large balls of earth, cut back, and water. A great many (evergreen trees and broad-leaf evergreen shrubs, beech, larch, sweet gum, tulip and oak trees) require being dug with balls of earth at all seasons, so there is no difference in the summer method with them. August and September are best for moving some evergreens which have tender new growths during June and July. You can come to the Nursery when the perennials are in bloom, pick out the colors you desire, and take them home in your automobile.

Winter Planting

This is not as easy as summer planting, but has its advantages where large trees are to be moved. By winter planting we mean planting when there is considerable frost in the ground, and this is limited to the larger size trees, of course. The men easily pick through a few inches of frost. On Long Island there is usually not much frost before January 1. You must plan ahead and mulch trees and locations before much frost gets in the ground. For keeping out the frost, we use salt hay. The advantage of moving large trees during winter is that you keep men employed and get the work done before the spring rush. Winter is an ideal time for thinning out the crowded conditions of trees on many estates.



Recent winter planting, Great Neck Park, L. I.



Summer delivery of trees in full leaf



Moving Sugar Maple 27 inches in diameter for Mr. Montgomery Hare, St. James, L. I. Our skilled men can easily move such trees for you. Ask for advice and estimate.



Large Elm being transplanted for Mr. Howard Maxwell, Red Spring, Glen Cove, L. I. Tree in rear was moved on similar mover several years earlier.



Planting at Belmont Park Race-Track. The tree on mover and others planted all came from Hicks Nurseries. Previously a whole forest was planted around the Race-Track.

Evergreen trees up to 60 feet high can be moved. We have invented method of digging and apparatus for holding ball of earth to prevent breaking in transit—plus our skilled men.

Large Tree Moving

YOU need large trees for beauty and shade. What are your needs? Are there large trees on your place, or in the vicinity, that you want transplanted? Since 1870 we have been moving large trees with permanent success to satisfaction of owners and landscape architects. We have the knowledge to tell you what can be safely moved and the courage to say what not to move. Trees up to 60 feet high can usually be moved through the highways. Your best guarantee of success is our knowledge, apparatus, and trained staff.

Our tree-moving operations are not confined to Long Island. Our apparatus and men have been sent to many parts of the country. Consult our office for full information and rates.

Dwarf Boxwood

IF interested in Boxwood, you should see our display. Beautiful, matched specimens, 2 to 8 feet high, may be selected. The Boxwood of many gardens, especially the old-time ones, lends a sense of dignity and beauty that is difficult to surpass.

The old Boxwood around farm-houses is of that variety. It has a closer and more velvety texture than the Tree Box. In seventy-five years it grows 8 feet high.

Boxwood is a hungry, thirsty plant and dislikes drying winds and sunshine. Therefore, do not expect it to thrive on bleak hill-tops as well as where it was nestled down in a valley beside a farm-house. To make it thrive on the hill-top, prepare the ground with rich soil 2½ feet deep, twice as wide as the plant. Mulch the ground 8 inches deep with strawy manure every winter. This will keep out the frost and permit the sap to come up all winter. A burlap covering from January 1 to March 10 will prevent snow and ice from breaking it and the sun from burning it.



Hicks' way of preparing Boxwood for delivery



In a few days' time we can give you a planting of Boxwood such as the above. We invite you to come and make a selection



Azaleas and Rhododendrons in Sales Department Shed. Interesting displays at all seasons

Sales Department

THIS is a new Department of Hicks Nurseries which has been developed within the past year and has proved of inestimable value and convenience for those who want to call at the Nursery to compare and select plants for taking home. The large sales building is seen from the Jericho Turnpike, about 100 yards in from the main entrance. If you have not yet had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with this Department, you should call at your first opportunity. It is like a department store. You will be surprised at the large assortment of plants, neatly prepared and arranged for you to select from and take home. The biggest surprise will be in finding plants of good quality at very reasonable prices. Better yet, every one of them is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. Should any fail, you can come back and get replace plants absolutely free of charge. There is no delay—a salesman is there waiting to help you make a selection. The plants will be carefully placed in your car so that it will not be scratched or harmed. There is lots of fun doing your planting this way.

You arrive at the Sales Department, park your car, and spread before your eyes are samples of trees and plants from almost all Departments. Our Nurseries cover about 250 acres, with 3,000,000 trees and plants economically grown, so you can readily see the advantage and convenience of being able to see and compare the assembled samples freshly dug from the various blocks.

But you are not limited to what is ready in the Sales Department; you can go to any Department and select at any stage of growth. The evergreens may seem to predominate. They don't; they only make more show.

There are also:

Flowering Shrubs in bloom and some ready to bloom next week, many of them the old favorites of grandmother's garden.

Shade Trees in the usual 1½ to 3-inch-diameter size and the bigger, time-saving ones in sight.

Fruits and Berry Bushes—old favorites and a few new ones. Have the fun of growing your own. You know what money can't buy—a tree-ripened peach.

Roses, Vines, and Hardy Flowers. In these Departments you find fragrance, grace, and sweeps of color.

You can develop your place whenever you are willing to invest \$1 or \$100. Begin now. Planting can be done all summer. The Azaleas and flowers of the particular shade you desire can be selected in bud or full bloom, and you can take them home in your car or we will deliver.

Sales Department Offerings

Evergreens for House Foundations,
Gardens, Entrances, or Lawns



Group A, \$15

- 1 Douglas Arborvitæ, 4 to 5 ft.
- 1 Pfitzer's Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.
- 2 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.



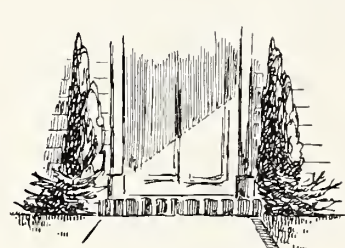
Group B, \$16.50

- 1 American Arborvitæ, 4 to 5 ft.
- 1 Pfitzer's Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.
- 1 Plume Japanese Cypress, 2 to 3 ft.
- 1 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.



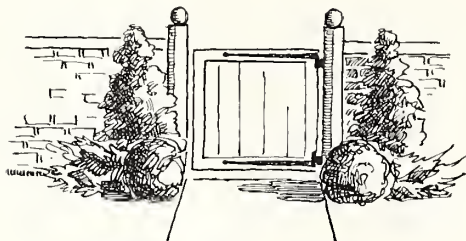
Group C, \$18

- 1 Plume Japanese Cypress, 4 to 5 ft.
- 1 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.
- 1 Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.



Group D, \$20

- 2 Douglas Arborvitæ, 4 to 5 ft.
- 2 Pfitzer's Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.



Group E, \$31

- 2 Plume Japanese Cypress, 4 ft.
- 2 Pfitzer's Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.
- 2 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.



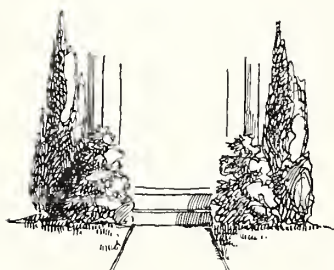
Group F, \$13

- 1 Plume Japanese Cypress, 3 to 4 ft.
- 2 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.



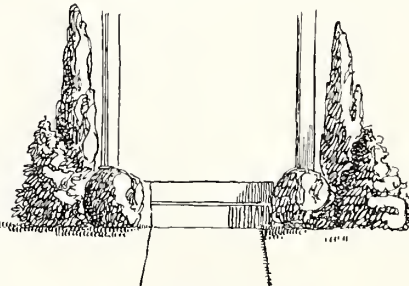
Group G, \$20

- 2 Moss Japanese Cypress, 2 ft.
- 2 Pfitzer's Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.



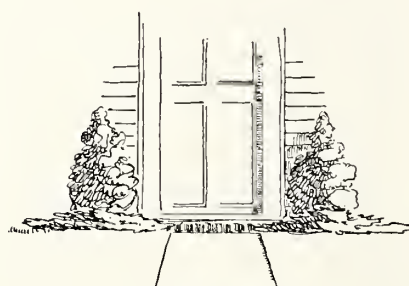
Group H, \$18

- 2 American Arborvitæ, 4 to 5 ft.
- 2 Plume Japanese Cypress, 2 to 3 ft.



Group I, \$25

- 2 Douglas Arborvitæ, 4 to 5 ft.
- 2 Plume Japanese Cypress, 2 to 3 ft.
- 2 Globe Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.



Group J, \$34

- 2 Plume Japanese Cypress, 4 to 5 ft.
- 2 Juniperus communis depressa plumosa, 2 to 3 ft.

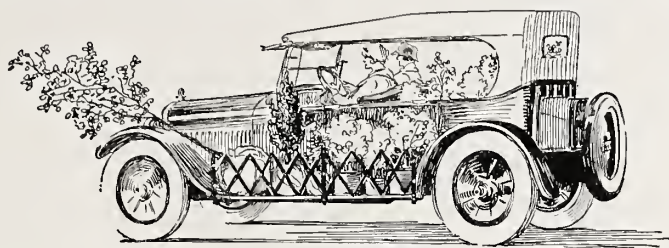
For Hedge Planting

- 100 California Privet, 2 to 3 ft. high, \$15 per 100
- 100 Japanese Barberry, 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$25 per 100

For Flower-Border or Garden

- 25 Hardy Garden Flowers (Perennials), \$7.50.
- 50 Hardy Garden Flowers (Perennials), \$12.50.

Sales Department Offerings



Lots of fun taking home a load to plant

Roses

Climbing Roses, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Bush Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Shade and Street Trees

Norway Maple. 8 to 10 ft. high, \$4 each.

Norway Maple. 10 to 14 ft. high, \$12 each.

Red Maple. 8 to 10 ft. high, \$4 each.

Red Maple. 10 to 14 ft. high, \$10 each.

Sugar Maple. 12 to 14 ft. high, \$8 each.

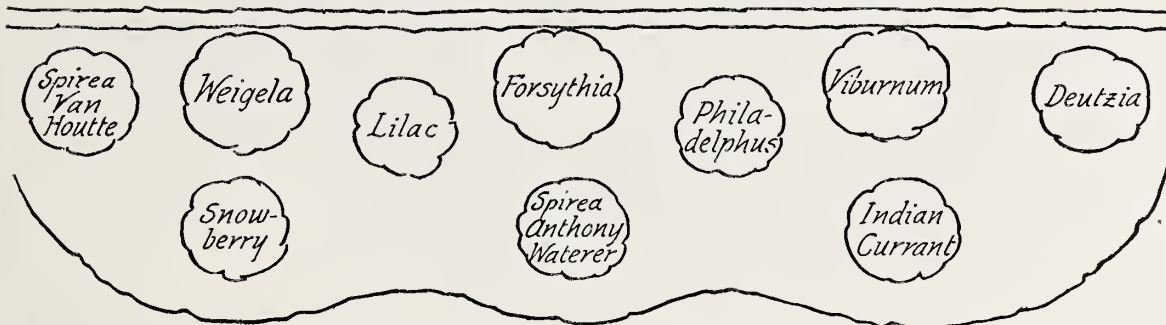
Sugar Maple. 14 to 16 ft. high, \$12 each.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons

Seedling Azaleas (various colors), \$12.50 for 10.

Hybrid Seedling Rhododendrons, \$17.50 for 10.

Ornamental Flowering Shrub Groups



Group of 10 Assorted Shrubs

3 to 5 ft. high, \$6

1 Forsythia	1 Deutzia
1 Weigela	1 Spiraea, Anthony Waterer
1 Lilac	1 Viburnum
1 Spiraea vanhouttei	1 Snowberry
1 Philadelphus	1 Indian Currant

Group of 25 Assorted Shrubs

3 to 5 ft. high, \$15

2 Forsythia	2 Lilac
2 Deutzia	2 Hydrangea Peegee
2 Weigela	2 Indian Currant
2 Philadelphus	2 Snowberry
2 Spiraea vanhouttei	2 Viburnum
2 Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	1 Eleagnus
2 Bush Honeysuckle	

Group of 5 Assorted Shrubs, 3 to 5 ft. high, \$3

1 Forsythia
1 Weigela
1 Lilac
1 Spiraea vanhouttei
1 Philadelphus



Fruits and Berries

	Each	10	100
Apples. 2 years old	\$1 25	\$10 00	
Dwarf Apples. 2 years old	1 00	9 00	
Crab-Apples. 2 years old	1 25	10 00	
Pears. 2 years old	1 50	12 50	
Peaches. 4 to 5 ft. high	75	6 00	
Cherries. 2 years old	1 75	15 00	
Plums. 2 years old	1 50	12 50	
Quinces. 3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50	
Grapes. 2 years old	50	4 00	
Raspberries. 1 year old		2 00	\$12 00
Blackberries. 1 year old		2 00	12 00
Currants. 2-year bushes	50	4 00	
Gooseberries. 2-year bushes	50	4 00	
Asparagus. 2-year plants			4 00
Rhubarb	35	3 00	

Bulbs for Fall Planting

	Doz.	50
Darwin Tulips, Mixed		\$2 50
Hyacinths, Mixed	\$2 00	
Crocus, Mixed	60	
Grape Hyacinths	50	
Snowdrops	70	
Daffodils, Mixed		3 50

YOUNG'S COMPLETE FERTILIZER

1-lb. carton	\$0 25
10-lb. bag	1 00
50-lb. bag	3 00
100-lb. bag	5 00

GRASS SEED. 50 cts. per lb.

BIRD-HOUSES. Prices range from \$2 to \$6.



Customers selecting plants in Sales Department which were freshly dug the day before. Not many left after a day's run. See how easy it is to make a selection quickly, and have them carefully loaded in your car to take home. Salesmen are always on hand to give planting advice and help you to make a proper selection.

Another view of Sales Department. The long building is plainly seen from the Jericho Turnpike, about 100 yards in from main entrance. Drive in. Park your car in large parking-space shown above. Spread before you is a large collection of plants assembled from the different departments, making it easy to study, compare, and select.





Your ambition for a country place includes cool shade. At Hicks Nurseries you will find many large trees like this, saving ten to twenty-five years. You can plant any week in the year. If you wish a tree in June or July in full leaf, it is yours. If your lot is 50 feet wide, there is room for a shade tree.

Prices quoted are for trees dug and loaded in the Nursery. We will be glad to give you an estimate for delivery and planting or carload shipment. You can be one more of many satisfied customers.

Deciduous Trees

THE title means trees that drop their leaves during the dormant season—Elm, Maple, Linden, Oak, etc.

Good architecture always takes into account the existing features of the site, and if those features happen to be noble trees, then half the beauty of the finished picture is already accomplished. If the place you have is without trees, plant trees and you will love it more. Trees add to comfort, to happiness, to health. Trees give shade, color, mature beauty, and attract birds.

No home, no matter how small its area, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. And the well-informed bring shade to where they want it. What will take away the bare look? One tree at the corner of the house or, perhaps better, a grove at each end. You can pick them out from the trees listed here or come to the Nursery. You will have the satisfaction either way.

Perhaps the purchase of large time-saving trees has not entered your calculation. For many situations it is cheaper to get a large tree that is dug and planted right, and guaranteed. You cannot afford to wait half a lifetime to enjoy the benefits of a tree. Trees that have been growing for years at Hicks Nurseries may in a few days be giving mature beauty and shade to your home.

By our methods, planting can be done any time of the year. During the hot days of July or August, you can select a tree in full leaf, we will transplant it to your grounds so that you can have immediate benefit of the shade.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Good street and shade tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade. Sandy loam soil of Long Island suited to it.

	Each
6 to 8 ft. high	\$2 00
8 to 10 ft. high	4 00
10 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	12 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00

Acer rubrum. Red Maple. Broad, oak-like tree. Brilliant autumn foliage. Red Maple will thrive either in damp soil or good soil on the uplands.

	Each
6 to 8 ft. high	\$2 00
8 to 10 ft. high	4 00
10 to 12 ft. high	10 00
30 to 35 ft. high, 12 to 18-in. diam.	Prices on application



American Beech



Little-leaf Linden



Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple. Tall, ovate tree. Likes heavy soil. Good fall color.

	Each
12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$8 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 2½ to 3-in. diam.	12 00
16 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 3½-in. diam.	18 00
22 to 26 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00
28 to 35 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid-growing tree from China. Leaves bright green, with thirteen to twenty-five leaflets. Readily resists city smoke and dry air.

	Each
7 to 10 ft. high	\$5 00
12 ft. high	10 00
14 ft. high	15 00

CARPINUS betulus. European Hornbeam. Closely related to the beech. Ideal for hedges, screens, or for formal planting. Large, broad tree with mass of leaves.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	10 00	90 00
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00	
20 to 24 ft. high	200 00	

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Hardy native tree of Japan. Pyramidal outline. Dense mass of light green foliage fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A beautiful tree.

	Each
4 to 6 ft. high	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00

FAGUS americana. American Beech. Forms a tall, silvery trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree of great character. Use for lawn, avenue, or screen planting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high	\$15 00	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft. high	25 00	225 00
12 ft. high	60 00	
14 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	150 00	

Fagus sylvatica. European Beech. Foliage and bark darker than American Beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each
10 ft. high	\$40 00
12 ft. high	60 00
14 ft. high	75 00
16 ft. high	100 00
18 ft. high	150 00
20 ft. high	175 00
22 ft. high	200 00

F. sylvatica purpurea. Purple Beech. Deep wine-red in early summer, changing to dark green with tinge of red in later summer. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft. high	50 00
12 to 14 ft. high	65 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00
16 ft. high	100 00
18 ft. high	150 00

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. Leaves fan-shaped, with parallel veins, like the maidenhair fern. Resists smoke, therefore good for city planting.

	Each
8 ft. high	\$8 00
10 ft. high, 1½-in. diam.	10 00
12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	15 00
14 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	30 00
16 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spiny tree with spreading branches and odd, flat, pendent seed-pods 12 to 18 inches long and dark brown. Beautiful ornamental tree. 8 ft. high, \$5 each.

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. This always wins admiration as a forerunner of spring foliage. Its cheering green lights the landscape before the maples and oaks. The Larch is a tall, graceful tree, resembling the spruce tree or fir, for it belongs to the conifer family, but drops its leaves in winter.

	Each
12 ft. high	\$50 00
14 ft. high	75 00
16 to 20 ft. high	Prices on application

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Symmetrical tree, with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring. Cork-ridged twigs. Ball-like fruit.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	\$10 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	15 00
14 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam.	40 00
18 to 20 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00
22 to 26 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Always straight, clean, and symmetrical. Attains great size. Flowers appear in June and resemble large yellow tulips, shaded with green. Dug with ball like evergreens.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high	\$8 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	10 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	15 00
20 to 24 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00
26 to 30 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00

NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo. Native tree, with horizontal branches and dark, shiny leaves. The autumnal coloring commends its use.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	8 00	75 00

QUERCUS . Oaks

The Oaks represent the sturdiest character of our tree family—long-lived trees that defy ocean blast and prairie wind. There is an Oak for every soil condition. The thought that they are slow-growing is erroneous; when established they grow just as fast as the maple or linden. Long Island is an Oak country; 80 per cent of the forest is Oak, and the noblest trees left along property lines and roadsides are Oak. Oak plantings are enduring monuments. They are beautiful in form and autumn coloring of foliage. Some hold their leaves all winter.

Varieties of Oaks on page 16



Maples planted on lawn in Plandome, L. I. A large proportion of the places in this community have been planted with large trees from Hicks Nurseries. Trees like this are more important than porch-screens and many other items now considered essential in building.

QUERCUS eocinea. Scarlet Oak. The name describes the autumn coloring. Likes dry soil. Each

12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$12 00
14 to 20 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00
18 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00
20 to 30 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	100 00

Q. imbricaria. Shingle or Laurel Oak. Leaf like laurel, not lobed like other Oaks. Big tree, similar to Pin Oak but heavier foliage. Each

16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	\$50 00
16 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	100 00
18 to 24 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	150 00

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. A big, fast-growing tree, with slender, straight, hanging branches. Most graceful and popular of Oaks. Each

6 to 8 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
8 to 10 ft. high	7 50	70 00
10 to 12 ft. high	12 00	
12 to 16 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam.	25 00	
14 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
20 to 28 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00	
20 to 28 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	125 00	
22 to 23 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	175 00	
24 to 34 ft. high, 9-in. diam.	200 00	
28 to 36 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	275 00	
30 to 42 ft. high, 12 to 14-in. diam.	Ask for prices	

Q. rubra. Red Oak. Big, broad tree, having all the qualifications associated with the name of Oak. Autumn foliage deep red. Each

3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	12 00	110 00	
12 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	325 00	
16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00		
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00		
18 to 30 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00		
20 to 32 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	150 00		
24 to 32 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	250 00		
26 to 34 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	350 00		

Quercus velutina. Black Oak. Recommended for dry situations. Similar to Scarlet Oak in growth and autumn color. Leaves larger and more leathery. Each

16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	\$50 00
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00
18 to 25 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00
24 to 32 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	250 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	350 00

POPULUS nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Narrow, pyramidal outline. Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years. Used for tall screening. 10 to 12 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

SALIX babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. A picturesque tree, universally known. Makes a large tree with slender, pendent branches. Narrow, bright green leaves. 8 to 10 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

TILIA cordata. Little-leaf European Linden. Small, dark green leaves, with compact, ovate top. One of the few Lindens that will hold its leaves all summer. Each

16 to 20 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	\$100 00
18 to 24 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	150 00
20 to 26 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	200 00

T. tomentosa. Silver-leaf Linden. More upstanding than the Little-leaf Linden. Leaves deep green above, silvery white beneath. Top symmetrical and elliptical. Each

24 to 30 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	\$200 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	250 00
28 to 35 ft. high, 12 to 14-in. diam.	

Prices on application

ULMUS americana. American Elm. Has the ideal arching shape but must be artificially fed and watered on Long Island to get the best trees. Each

8 to 10 ft. high, 1½ to 2-in. diam.	\$6 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 to 2½-in. diam.	8 00	75 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	15 00	
15 to 20 ft. high, 4 to 5-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 25 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	100 00	
20 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	150 00	



This shows some of the many large, time-saving trees in Hicks Nurseries. The view is along the main drive. You can drive around and see the trees yourself, or a salesman will help you to make a selection, give estimate for delivery and planting, and arrange date for planting. Every tree is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily.



Evergreen nook and windbreak. Plantings like this make suburban homes comfortable all the year

Evergreen Trees

NATURE is the best teacher in the use of evergreens. In visiting localities in which evergreens thrive, one is usually impressed with their beauty and wishes to have them about one's own house. Evergreens are beautiful throughout the entire year and especially so in winter when partly covered with snow and in the spring when the new growth comes out and is contrasted in color with the old. Evergreens form an important part of that wealth of plant-life from which the home landscaper must choose the material with which he makes the most effective compositions. No matter what your purpose may be, you will find an excellent assortment of evergreens at Hicks Nurseries to choose from.

ABIES . Fir

Pyramidal trees, with whorled, spreading branches. The species of this genus are among the handsomest and stateliest conifers. In color they range from dark green to the light green of the White Fir. With them you will find new elements for composing your landscapes.

ABIES cephalonica. Greek Fir. Foliage dark, shining green, pale beneath. Recommended as lawn specimen or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
5 ft. high	18 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	75 00	

A. concolor. White Fir. It has a beautiful silver- or blue-green color, contrasting well with the darker evergreens, and is therefore a good substitute for blue spruce. A big, broad-shouldered, sturdy tree well suited for your landscape.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00

Prices of Abies concolor, continued

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$8 00	\$75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	18 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	30 00	
10 ft. high	75 00	
12 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	200 00	

A. homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. From the Nikko Mountains in Japan. Likes our climate better than its own relative, the Balsam Fir. A rapid-growing evergreen with dark green foliage and space between the branches. Beautiful tree.

	Each	10
10 ft. high	\$75 00	
14 ft. high	125 00	
16 ft. high	150 00	
18 to 20 ft. high	200 00	

A. Veitchi. Veitch's Fir. A graceful, rapid-growing Fir of slender habit. The under side of the shiny green foliage is marked with two broad bands of white, giving a distinctly blue effect.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	70 00



Jack Pine

CHAMAECYPARIS or RETINOSPORA Japanese Cypress

These have become more widely planted than any other evergreen from Asia. There are two species in Japan—Sawara Retinospora, light green and plummy, from which have been derived blue and golden forms, all rapid-growing, and Hinoki Cypress, with much darker green foliage, and from which have been derived a whole series of smaller trees. The great variety of form and color—dark green, light green, golden yellow, and silvery blue—lend variety to otherwise monotonous landscapes. They have abundant fibrous roots, so are easy to transplant. Excellent for hedge planting as they can be kept sheared to desired width and height. Include them in your house foundation.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Compact, pyramidal form, with dark green foliage. Branchlets with slightly pendulous tips.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00

C. obtusa magnifica. A vigorous form having deep green foliage with many shadows.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00

C. pisifera. Sawara Retinospora. Velvety, bright green pyramid. Foliage borne on somewhat pendulous branches.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Retinospora.

	Each	10
Golden form of the preceding.		
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00

C. pisifera filifera. Thread Retinospora. Weeping form, with thread-like branches.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinospora. Feathery green foliage. Broad, symmetrical, and dense. Can keep sheared so as not to cover windows.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00
6 ft. high	30 00	275 00

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinospora. Golden form of the above.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Retinospora. Cloudy blue foliage. Stands clipping when used as hedge or specimen. With sparkling dew upon its silvery foliage, you may decide that it is the prettiest evergreen for summer.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00



Moss Retinospora



A block of White Pines in Hicks Nurseries. They are available in all sizes. Use them for group planting, to shut out the busy street, hide an unsightly object, or protect you from cold winds. For walls of green, they are the best trees for you. You can nip them back in the summer to check growth or you can let them tower up to become the noblest evergreen. They can be safely and economically established on your grounds.

JUNIPERUS . Juniper

JUNIPERUS virginiana. Red Cedar. Tall, spiry Red Cedars are familiar sights along fence-rows and in abandoned fields. To use them in home landscapes requires careful moving with big balls of earth and watering of the roots. A strong spray in the evening, to knock off the red spider during dry, hot periods, is a great help. Cedars have their thin and thick years, and this hint of a shower-bath is from expert gardeners. Nipping back the tops will also thicken the plants. They are light-demanding and may not like a draughty place at the corner of the house or the dryness under the eaves. At the base of the Cedars plant low evergreens and shrubs like common juniper and bayberry. We can deliver a truck-load of Cedars to you any time of the year and plant them in the best possible manner.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
4 ft. high	4 00	35 00
5 ft. high	5 00	45 00
6 ft. high	6 00	55 00
7 ft. high	10 00	90 00
8 ft. high	15 00	125 00
10 ft. high	25 00	225 00
12 to 30 ft. high	Prices on application	

J. virginiana glauca. Blue form of the above.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	12 00	100 00

PICEA . Spruce

PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. A common variety of graceful and rapid growth, for sheltered situations.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
4 ft. high	8 00	70 00
5 ft. high	12 00	100 00

P. koyamai. Japanese Spruce. Narrow-pyramidal Spruce with small needles. Introduced from Japan and Korea by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$8 00	\$70 00
4 to 5 ft. high	12 00	100 00

P. pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. A conspicuous tree with bluish or sage-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$8 each, \$70 for 10.

P. pungens kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. A deeper blue variety than the preceding. You will think you are fortunate in finding such big, handsome trees. Large sizes, prices on application.

PINUS . Pine

Hicks Nurseries specialize on Pines because Pines specialize on Long Island. They like dry, sandy soils, exposed, wind-swept shores, and mountain sides. Most other evergreens prefer swamp and ravine. Valuable as lawn specimens, windbreaks, screens, and hedges.

PINUS banksiana. Jack Pine. Bids defiance to salt-spray, cold winds, and thin soil on ridge-tops. Has picturesque, twisted branches.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 ft. high	8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00
7 to 8 ft. high	20 00	175 00

P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. In its juvenile state it forms a dense pyramid and is of very slow growth, therefore adapted to situations in which space is much restricted.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$12 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 ft. high	17 50	



Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew) is a beautiful evergreen, suited to places of small dimensions. It will grow big, but can be kept small by clipping.



This group of evergreens screens the road, greenhouse, and vegetable garden. Through the grove there is a path to the garden. You can design a group equally time-saving by using large trees from the Hicks Nurseries. It makes no difference where you are or what time of the year you are ready. Our trees will fit the climate and arrive safely.

Pinus koraiensis. Korean Pine. A slow-growing White Pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Russo-Japanese War.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	25 00	

P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A heavy, solid dome of green. Ideal for seashore and gravelly, wind-swept situations.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	
5 ft. high	15 00	

P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine. Just what its name indicates—picturesque, irregular, and dwarf. Contrasts well with planting of darker varieties.

	Each	10
5 ft. high	\$15 00	
7 to 8 ft. high	30 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	50 00	
12 ft. high	75 00	
14 ft. high	100 00	

P. resinosa. Red Pine. Dark green. Stands dry soils. Use with White Pines. Likes sunny location. Makes a pure green, narrow, upright dome.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 to 8 ft. high	25 00	225 00
8 to 10 ft. high	45 00	350 00
10 to 12 ft. high	75 00	

Pinus strobus. White Pine. Classed as the noblest evergreen in the northeastern United States. They will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. Youthful beauty is succeeded by the beauty of middle age and picturesque old age.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	125 00
10 ft. high	40 00	375 00
12 ft. high	60 00	550 00
14 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	125 00	
20 ft. high	150 00	
22 ft. high	200 00	
24 ft. high	300 00	

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. The most Pine for the least money; grows fast when young. Resists wind, drought, or cold. Foliage blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 ft. high	2 00	17 50
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high	7 50	70 00
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00
6 to 8 ft. high	18 00	175 00
8 to 10 ft. high	30 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	50 00	

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. A darker green companion for the Jack Pine. Use for seashore hedges or any sandy, wind-swept situation.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	6 00	55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	20 00	175 00
7 ft. high	25 00	225 00

Carload Shipments

We have been working for many years to grow trees in quantity, and have perfected methods for safely and economically establishing them on your grounds, whether you live a thousand miles away or in local territory. Many have received carload shipments. Ask for estimate.

PSEUDOTSUGA (*Picea douglasii*). Douglas Spruce. The form of this species native in the high elevations of the Rocky Mountains is at home here. The form from the Pacific slope may winter-kill after twenty years. You can keep Douglas Spruce taller and more narrow than most other evergreens, therefore consider the plants for situations where you need a screen not over 10 feet wide. The foliage is a light bluish green; the growth is dense and symmetrical.

	Each	10
1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	20 00	175 00

TAXUS . Yew

The best evergreen for small places. No matter how fully planted, there is always room for a Japanese Yew. It is not affected by cold or heat, and has dark green foliage and red berries. Various forms of height and texture give it a place in almost any location. The form from seed makes an upright tree in the shape of a hemlock, with a single, straight leader. The Flat form has been grown from cuttings of side branches of the Upright form. For a low evergreen hedge, Japanese Yew is the richest thing you can use. Introduced into America in 1862.

TAXUS cuspidata. Japanese Yew. An upright-growing form of Yew with a single trunk.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 ft. high	8 00	75 00
3 ft. high	15 00	125 00
4 ft. high	25 00	

Larger sizes Prices on application

T. media hicksii. Hicks' Yew. This new variety originated in our Nursery. A narrow form useful in formal and hedge planting. Illustration on page 22.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00

Larger sizes, specimens Prices on application



Abies concolor, or White Fir. Use it for the hardiest and best blue evergreen. See page 17.

THUJA . Arborvitæ

The White Cedar of northern New York, New England States, and Canada. It prefers the cool and limestone regions. On Long Island it is best adapted to the moist, sandy soil along the south shore.

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Quickly makes a pyramidal tree with width about half of height. Foliage bright green in summer, bronze in winter.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00
7 ft. high	15 00	125 00

T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

A choice, dark, pyramidal evergreen with foliage twisted and crested.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	10 00	

T. occidentalis rosen-thali. Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Deep green, columnar form of slow growth for formal use.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	4 00	37 50
3 ft. high	5 00	

T. occidentalis wareana. Ware or Siberian Arborvitæ. Denser and brighter foliage. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50



You can screen adjacent property with a planting of evergreens blended off with shrubs and hardy flowers. If bothered with strong, cold winds, a belt of evergreens will lessen this discomfort. We will help arrange for beauty and economy.



Place an early order for a live Christmas Tree. Plant afterward. Guaranteed.

is sheltered from dry winds and bright sun.

Hemlocks are often spoken of for planting in the shade, but there are two kinds of soil in shady places—moist and dry. Those asking if they can plant Hemlocks or Rhododendrons in the shade usually have situations too dry.

As a hedge plant, the Hemlock is one of the best evergreens, because it keeps full and broad at the base. It withstands the most severe kind of cutting back, and does best if pruned to a broad, oval form.

TSUGA canadensis. Canada Hemlock. Very graceful tree with dark green foliage, doing best in sheltered situations. Wonderful for hedges.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. More compact and darker green foliage than above. One of the handsomest conifers.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$10 00	\$90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00

Thuja plicata. A pyramidal tree, darker and denser than the American type.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
3 ft. high	6 00	55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00

T. standishi. Rather thick, compressed, bright green foliage. Handsome ornamental tree with rather broad head, quite different from other species.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
3 ft. high	6 00	55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00

TORREYA nucifera. Very distinct, yew-like plant from Japan. Needs well-protected situation. Habit spreading and bushy. The two-ranked, deep green, lance-shaped leaves are very ornamental.

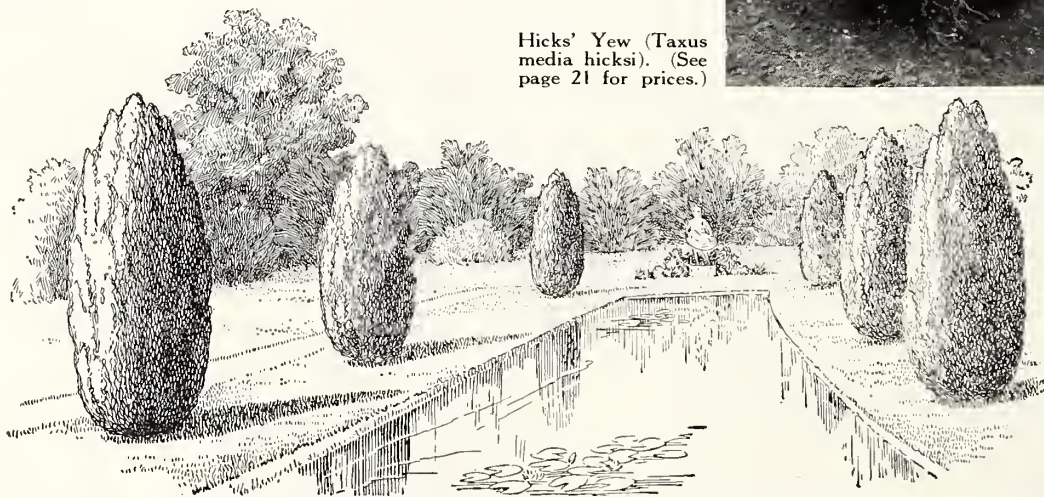
	Each
1 to 2 ft. high	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft. high	75 00

TSUGA • Hemlock

The most graceful evergreen for the northeastern states. Plant it among other trees and shrubs and you have one of the happiest and brightest evergreens imaginable. It is native in a few places on Long Island. Prefers the north slope of the mountain, or the depths of the ravine, where it



Hicks' Yew (*Taxus media hicksi*). (See page 21 for prices.)



The above drawing shows the dignified appearance of Hicks' Yew in a formal planting. It has the pleasing upright character of the Irish Yew, plus the important point of entire hardiness



Residence of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I., showing a pleasing use of low-growing evergreens and shrubs. The path from terrace continues on into a charming rock-garden planted with similar material

Dwarf Evergreens

A SPECIAL use in modern plantings for conifers of low or medium size is for foundation and entrance plantings and a ground-covering of spreading junipers and yews adds much to the artistic effect of the upright growth. Indeed, when the grounds are not very large, it may be well to fill nearly all of the open space with a low growth of this kind. A rock-garden is incomplete without them. For accents in formal gardens, use Irish juniper and Hicks' yew. Junipers and Japanese cypress do well in poor soil. The arborvitæ are happy in moist soils.

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. Semi-dwarf, compact, and bushy. Dark green, wavy foliage. Very handsome.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50

C. obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Dwarf and compact, with deep shadows; dark green, crested fronds. For foundations and rockeries.

	Each	10
4 to 6 in. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 10 in. high	2 00	17 50
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 50	

C. obtusa nana aurea. Golden Form.

8 to 12 in. high	3 50	32 50
1 to 1½ ft. high	4 50	37 50

C. pisifera plumosa nana. Small, velvety green domes for rockery. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. pisifera squarrosa nana. Dwarf Moss Retinospora. Cloudy blue dome. Dwarf form of Moss Retinospora. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

JUNIPERUS . Juniper

Have you a sunny place for small evergreens? Perhaps you are tired of arborvitæ and retinosporas and want to try a new group. Know the Junipers? Tall and spiky, some as cylindrical as a stove-pipe—Swedish and Irish,

the latter the narrower; some flat creepers, to hug the rocks and wind-swept areas or open pastures. Foliage blue-green, dark green, gold-tipped, clear green, and mossy.

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. Ostrich plumes of gray-green, with a lateral growth. Most popular, low, spreading evergreen for foundation, rockery, and garden planting.



Pfitzer's Juniper

	Each	10
1 to 1½-ft. spread	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 00	27 50
2 to 3-ft. spread	7 50	70 00
3 to 4-ft. spread	12 50	120 00
4 to 5-ft. spread	20 00	

J. communis. Common Juniper. Low bird's-nest shape, with horizontal lines. A plant you have seen in New England pastures but rarely on Long Island. 1 to 2-ft. spread, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

J. communis depressa plumosa. Low form for rocky nooks and slopes.

	Each	10
1½ to 2-ft. spread	\$3 50	\$32 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread	7 50	70 00



Berries and foliage of Japanese Yew

Juniperus communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Exclamation points for the formal garden. Silvery foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00



Greek Juniper

J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. An upright-growing cone; cheerful blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	

J. litoralis. Shore Juniper. A fleecy, yellow-green trailer for sandy conditions.

	Each	10
1 to 1½-ft. spread	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 50	32 50

J. squamata meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. A rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with touch of red at tips—a distinctly unusual color combination that is seen to best advantage when grouped with other evergreens. Introduced from China.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
2 to 3 ft. high	8 00	70 00

J. virginiana kosteri. Koster's Juniper. A low-spreading variety; pleasing blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½-ft. spread	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4-ft. spread	15 00	

TAXUS . Yew

Of all the evergreens for small places these are pre-eminent. Dark green, fine-textured foliage, not affected by cold or heat, and small stature is the technical analysis, but you will have to get acquainted with them to know why they are better for your place.

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. A form of English Yew, with a low, arching growth and luxuriant dark green foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 18-in. spread	\$4 00	\$37 50
18 to 24-in. spread	6 00	55 00



Yew, Flat Form

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. (Flat Form.) Like the upright form, but of low, spreading growth. 12 to 18-in. spread, \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10; 2 by 2-ft. spread, \$8 each, \$75 for 10; 2 by 2½-ft. spread, \$15 ea.

Taxus cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 12-in. spread	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 to 1½-ft. spread	5 00	45 00
2 by 2-ft. spread	10 00	90 00
2 by 2½-ft. spread	15 00	

Larger sizes Prices on application

T. media Hicksi. Hicks' Yew. See page 21.

THUJA occidentalis boothii. Little ball of green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 3 ft. high	3 50	32 50

T. occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitae. Low, globose, bright green form. Very formal and attractive.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	5 00	45 00

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. A low, broad, pyramidal form. Unique and pleasing. It looks well in foundation plantings, and may be used as a low hedge or in a formal border.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	5 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	

T. occidentalis woodwardi. One of the best globe-shaped Arborvitae.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50



Juniperus squamata meyeri (Meyer's Juniper)



Leucothoe catesbaei. A relative of Laurel and Rhododendron native to the Appalachians

Evergreen Shrubs

GROUPS of evergreen shrubs aid wonderfully in brightening the winter aspect of our gardens. No landscape or garden is altogether satisfactory without the use of these beautiful plants that afford such a wide range of selection in producing some of the most pleasing results.

As a class, the soil requirements are simple—decaying leaves, plus the soil you have. Long Island is fortunate in having soil free of lime, with a climate tempered by the ocean, which is just suited for them. Boxwood, however, grows better when some lime and bone-meal are mixed in the soil.

The home landscape has many uses for evergreen shrubs. They may be planted at the house foundation, in evergreen and rock-gardens, for covering banks, edging off groups of evergreens, and as border of woodland.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A graceful shrub with pink bells all summer. 12 to 24 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ANDROMEDA floribunda (*Pieris floribunda*). Mountain Andromeda. A gem with light green foliage and clusters of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. Makes a compact dome. 12 to 15 in. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

A. japonica (*P. japonica*). Japanese Andromeda. Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding variety but remains compact. White flowers in spreading and drooping terminal panicles in very early spring.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	5 00	45 00

AZALEAS. See page 29 for varieties and prices.

BERBERIS gagnepaini. Black Barberry. A new Chinese species that is proving very satisfactory. Has narrow, tapering, wedge-shaped leaves and very distinct in habit of growth. 4 to 5 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

B. sargentiana. Sargent Barberry. From China. Thick, deep green spiny leaves.

	Each	10
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6 in. high \$1 00 \$9 00

10 to 12 in. high 2 00 17 50

B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. Glossy green and bronze all winter. Orange-yellow flowers. Very choice. Ideal rockery plant. A new and enticing gem you will delight to show to your friends and all who visit your home grounds or garden. 3 to 6 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Pachysandra, *Leucothoe*, and *Euonymus radicans*. They are worthy of much wider use in shady places. Japanese Barberry in corner

CALLUNA. Heather. Our supply consists of several varieties differing in foliage and flower. There is no difficulty in its cultivation: It will grow and spread like a great mat of sod. Use it to carpet a sweep of ground or to hold up steep banks. Tuck it in the edge of your foundation planting or to draw out the border of the shrub group. 4 to 8 in. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. Little, trailing plant. Pink flowers with spicy fragrance. 8 to 10 in. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans kewensis. Baby Wintercreeper. A diminutive variety with small leaves. Fine for ground-cover and rockery use. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Wintercreeper. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. A bush with leaves the size of boxwood and blackberries. Occasionally winterkills at top, but most winters stays a beautiful dark green. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

I. crenata microphylla. Little-leaf Japanese Holly. Like above, but smaller leaves. Each \$3 50
1 to 1½ ft. high 5 00
2 ft. high

I. glabra. Inkberry. A native shrub making a round green bush about 3 feet high, like box. Has small black berries. Use it in quantity for your evergreen garden and foundation planting; naturalize it along ponds, streams, sand-dunes or at the edge of a woodland. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Ilex opaca. American Holly. Native on Atlantic Coast. Worthy of making a place for, as it will brighten up any planting. Each \$6 00
2 to 3 ft. high 12 00
4 to 5 ft. high

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. *Long Island collected stock.* Good all-year-round foliage, with showy bloom. Enjoys shade or sun. A good plant to weave in anywhere. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$1 50 \$12 50
2 to 2½ ft. high 2 50 22 50
Ask for quantity prices.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe. Foliage long, arching fronds turning bronze in winter. The flowers are tight clusters of white bells in June. Closely related to Mountain Laurel. Each 10
6 to 12 in. high \$1 00 \$9 00
1 to 1½ ft. high 1 50 12 50

MAHONIA aquifolia. Oregon Hollygrape. Looks like dwarf holly. Likes shade. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2 each.

PACHISTIMA canbyi. Canby Pachistima. Makes a velvety evergreen mat 6 inches high. Small green and bronze leaves. Excellent ground-cover. 4 to 6 in. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Pachysandra. Small evergreen 8 inches high; rapid spreader. A good cover-plant for use under trees and among plants. 2 to 6 in. high, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

RHODODENDRONS. See page 30 for list and prices.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. A new plant from western China, with glossy leaves like *Rhododendron maximum*, flat white flowers like arrowwood, and small berries. Try in sheltered portions of evergreen garden and in the woods. 1½ to 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

VINCA MINOR. Common Periwinkle. This frequently has escaped from old farmyards and spread along the roadsides. As it is entirely hardy, it will make a thick green carpet under a growth of pine, spruce, or oak, but not where grass has died under maples. It trails along the ground, taking root as it spreads, and makes a mat of deep green foliage about 4 inches high. With the coming of the first violet, it has numerous blue flowers. It is sometimes used for garden borders. Every joint takes root, and a mat 1 foot wide can be shaken apart and will make two dozen plants. 2 to 4 in. high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). Here is something you can use by thousands to decorate your woodland, plant in the open lawn or border, and under plant evergreen windbreaks or screen, mass it at the foundation of the house or plant it just for its beauty.

Dwarf Boxwood

Buxus suffruticosa

Boxwood will always be in demand. The velvety domes of dark green give an effect that cannot be replaced by any other plant.

We have available many beautiful specimens, 2 to 8 feet high, suitable for foundation, court, or formal planting. If you contemplate planting Boxwood, it would be well to come and see our display. Prices on application.



Foundation planting of Pine, Rhododendron, and Yew. A composition of refined beauty

Azaleas and Rhododendrons

THE Heath family (Ericaceæ) consists of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Mountain Laurel, Heaths, Leucothoë, Enkianthus, Arbutus, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Bearberry, Cranberry, Wintergreen, Andromeda, and others. It is not necessary that you recognize a botanical relationship.

The Heath family likes acid soil and acid decaying vegetable matter to grow in. How does this condition arise? The leaves of trees under which the Heath family grow are acid. There is not enough lime in the soil to neutralize this acid. The condition exists and the plants that like acid conditions thrive. Acidity is also encouraged by leaching. Long Island is leachy. That is, the soil lets the water leach through. A large part of Long Island has no surface streams, and the rain soaks through the soil and comes out miles away where the water-table is cut by the surface. Leaching takes out the calcium. The native plants and the crops are largely acid-tolerant.

On soil that is neutral or alkaline, and not acid, the leaves decay to a black powder and there is not found the huckleberry and other acid-soil plants. On Long Island, woods without huckleberry and other acid-soil plants are small in proportion to the total. If you find Rhododendrons or Azaleas languish on such soil, the authorities recommend making a mound of suitable soil and fertilizing with aluminum sulphate. We will furnish some plants for the experiment.

But soil requirements need not bother you. We have not found difficulty in soil. Plant and go ahead. Books say avoid lime, but lime is not on Long Island.

"The greatest show on earth"—your piece of earth—may easily be made by Rhododendrons and Azaleas and Mountain Laurel. There are a large proportion of home landscapes where the above is true. The flowers, fragrance, and foliage have surpassing qualities for many seasons and situations.

Come and see how Hicks Nurseries have made them available in quantity, in good quality, and at low cost. Sweeps of color in the open, in the woods, and in the sales building are for your pleasure. Whether you come to enjoy or to buy, you are welcome.

AZALEAS

"Rudyard Kipling took me to Leonardslee, an estate in England, where the Azaleas were arranged in color harmony on the hillsides. We can never do that in America until the nurserymen grow them in quantity from seed," said the late Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, author of several books on wild flowers and gardens under the pen name of Neltje Blanchan. Professor Sargent said, "Mr. Hicks, why don't you grow Azaleas from seed?"

You can be the first in your neighborhood to carry out the idea of a fairy woodland. We have started and the plants are ready for you. Select a suitable place in the woods, dig over the huckleberry roots, and plant this spring, or even when they are in bloom, or later. The colors range through white, orange, lemon-yellow, yellow, light pink, deep pink, bright red, and deep red. The main thing is to get them planted. Then, as they grow and



AZALEAS AND DOGWOOD ALONG A GARDEN WALK

By courtesy of Nature Magazine

AZALEAS, continued

bloom, move them apart, extend the area and arrange the color harmony to express your ideas.

Their particular purpose is spreading sweeps of color in the garden, at edge of woodland, along drive, or in the shrub and evergreen border. They thrive in moist, well-drained soils, preferring those containing leaf-mold. Forest leaves, held in place by a light sprinkling of earth, will serve the purpose. Let us help you make an Azalea-garden that will be a delight to invite your friends to see.

AZALEA arborescens. Sweet Azalea. Flowers sweet-scented, white, with long red styles and stamens. This species has flowers like the Swamp Azalea, but blooms in June. It makes a round, compact bush. The bright green foliage assumes a rich shade of crimson in autumn. One of the easiest Azaleas to cultivate, thriving in almost any situation. A very desirable and showy plant for your landscape.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 00	17 50	150 00

A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. This grows in the Alleghany Mountains. It has bright orange-red flowers in May. Bartram, the early botanical explorer, said the mountains looked as if afire, from the large quantities of these flowers. It is one of the parents of the Ghent hybrids and equals many of the varieties in size, form, and color of its flowers. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

A. dahurica. The first to display its beauty in early spring. The flowers are a beautiful shade of rose-purple before the leaves appear. For best effect they should be planted in mass with evergreen background. They attain considerable height and therefore show up at quite a distance. An attractive, rare variety which should be in every collection.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00	350 00

Azalea hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. The most popular Azalea with evergreen foliage, and the brightest spot in your landscape in early May. It makes a little low plant 1 foot high, thickly covered with bright carmine-red flowers. Give it a mulch of leaves and the shade of other trees and shrubs. Don't expect it to stand out alone like a bayberry bush. Even if the winter kills it back in part, it is worth all your trouble. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

A. hinodegiri Seedlings. These are plants that have been grown from seed of the above. While they are not true to color, they have good foliage and some of them flower in odd and beautiful shades ranging from lavender to red. For sweeps of color they should be considered. 10 to 12 in. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.

A. indica alba (A. ledifolia). Snow Azalea. A choice evergreen Azalea with white flowers about 2½ inches across in the middle of May. It may suffer somewhat in severe winters, but is worthy of a sheltered place or artificial protection. 1½ ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10, \$400 per 100.

A. Kaempferi. Tora Azalea. A rare Japanese species with bright fire-red flowers in May, sometimes continuing into June. A showy, tall-growing Azalea particularly adapted for mass planting along drives or at edge of woodland.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00

A. mucronulatum. Mongolian Azalea. A rare, early-flowering Chinese Azalea with pinkish lavender flowers similar to *A. dahurica*. It blooms along with forsythia or Golden Bells and forms a wonderful color contrast. It will grow to a height of 5 feet and can be used in the shrub border or wherever an early spring show is desired.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00
2 to 2½ ft. high	5 00	45 00	400 00



This shows a section of our Azalea and Rhododendron Nursery. It is a native woodland with the undergrowth cleared away and planted with thousands of seedling Azaleas and Rhododendrons. The two insets are average plants lifted from the block. The ideal growing conditions have produced healthy plants with vigorous growth and good roots.

Azalea

Rhododendron

Azalea nudiflora. Pinxterbloom. This is the wild pink Azalea blooming in the middle of May. It is found wild on Long Island in several places, especially on the sandy hills sloping to the north, with a spring at the bottom, protected from dry winds and bright sun.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$75 00
2 to 2½ ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00

A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Sometimes it is called Carolina Azalea. It is the most beautiful pink variety, with large flowers in early May before the big show of Azaleas. Big, sturdy, fast-growing plants that form open but not compact shrubs. Count the buds and see how many you will get of the beautiful flowers ranging from nearly white through all the shades of pink to a deep pink.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 00	17 50	150 00
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00

A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. A vigorous shrub native on Long Island. Beautiful, fragrant, white and pink-tinted flowers in June and July. It is one of the latest of the Azaleas to bloom, and should be in your Azalea collection and included in the shrub-border planting.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
1½ to 2 ft. high	2 00	17 50	150 00
2 to 3 ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00



Rhododendron carolinianum

RHODODENDRONS

We quote from the book "Rhododendrons and Azaleas" by William Watson: "Rhododendrons, as grown by the nurserymen who specialize in them, are the perfection of flowering shrubs. There is more to be said in favor of collections of them in those gardens where the conditions are suitable for such plants than there is for collections of any other hardy shrubs, except, perhaps, Roses; and for some reasons one might even omit that exception. When it is understood that for its size the Rhododendron is satisfied with less attention and yields a great deal more pleasure than any other shrub grown, tender as well as hardy, we may expect to see more attention paid to it. The great displays made every year in London by Messrs. Waterer, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, do not, it is to be feared, convey to those who see them the truth with respect to Rhododendrons as garden plants. Too many people still believe that only under very exceptional conditions, and with special cultural skill, can the good Rhododendrons be grown successfully."

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Red, green foliage in winter, red stems. Compared with the Rhododendron you think of—the Catawbiense and Maximum varieties—it is a small edition, a dwarf, lower plant, and yet it is not a puny or weak plant. It is vigorous and happy. Best of all, it gives a new note in a new season. It is a sheet of rosy pink bells before the other Rhododendrons. Use it in great quantity. Splendid for a mass planting at drive, entrance, or in rock-garden.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 50	32 50	300 00
1½ to 2 ft. high	5 00	45 00	400 00

R. carolinianum album. White Carolina Rhododendron. This is a white variety similar to preceding in habit. The foliage and buds are lighter green and less red. W. Washe, U. S. Forest Service, thinks it may be a species, not a variety. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10, \$300 per 100.

R. catawbiense. Hybrid Seedlings. Catawba Rhododendron. Here is a new and good way to get more color and evergreen foliage. The plants are grown from the seed of cross-pollinated named hybrids. The grafted, named varieties are available only in small quantities, but these are more abundant. A large proportion of the colors are the same. During the June flowering season you may come to the Nursery and pick out some of them in bloom.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	500 00

R. catawbiense, Named Hybrids. Catawba Rhododendron. These are for those who desire the best in Rhododendrons. They are choicest named varieties with lavender, red, rose, and white flowers. Their use insures your color scheme.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. high	\$12 00	\$100 00	
3 to 4 ft. high	18 00	150 00	

Larger sizes Prices on application

R. macranthum. Manchurian Rhododendron. A rare variety with dense clusters of small white flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. This species grows from Nova Scotia southward, with big pink flowers in early July after Catawbiense has finished blooming. The leaves can always be distinguished, because they are twice as long as those of the Catawbiense hybrids. It grows magnificently in the woods on Long Island.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. high	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00
3 to 4 ft. high	5 00	45 00	400 00



A pleasing Hicks foundation planting at residence of Mrs. Geoffrey Konta, East Hempstead, L. I. Flat form of Japanese Yew at entrance, with Pfizer's Juniper under windows and Cedar at corner.

Foundation Planting

THE completed appearance of a house requires an appropriate foundation planting which should be put in as soon as the building is finished. Its purpose is to connect house walls with lawn and topography. A new home without an attractive planting is almost as incomplete as the interior without draperies, etc.—not absolutely necessary for physical comfort, but needed for complete mental enjoyment.

The style of architecture determines largely the landscape treatment, but whatever the treatment may be, it is the most intimate part of the landscape and therefore deserves the most profound study. Not only should beauty be discovered in the details at close range, but also in the masses as viewed at a distance. The principles of good landscape planting are not complicated—simplicity is of paramount importance. Professors of landscape architecture warn that too much is often planted, especially around the larger buildings.

It is better to show some of the foundation by bringing up a group of foliage between the windows, with, perhaps, a high point at the corners.

Care should be taken in making proper selection of plants. Too often we see ugly plantings that have overgrown and covered the windows, thus shutting out light.

Evergreens are, perhaps, the best material to use because they give all-year effect. They fall into two classes: large-growing trees for bulky masses, and dwarf-growing for low masses. Use the dwarf ones under windows, etc., and keep the tall ones at corners or where height is desired. Evergreen shrubs incorporated with them make the best possible planting. If economy is the guiding factor, an effective planting can be made of flowering shrubs which may be obtained in both tall- and low-growing varieties.

Let us help you to make a foundation planting that will be as harmonious and economical as possible.



Japanese Yew framing entrance

Below—Foundation planting of Japanese Yew and Juniper; at the corner, a tall Cedar; in the pots, Dwarf Arborvitæ. All summer you can come to Hicks Nurseries and pick out such plants and take them home and plant them. It is a good permanent investment, good fun, and good experience. A touch of color can be added with Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and Laurel.



Below—This illustrates a Hicks foundation planting of Flowering Shrubs in Garden City, L. I. It is economical, but not the all-the-year effect that evergreens would give. Tall-growing shrubs should be placed at the corners and low-growing shrubs under the windows.



Above—Simplicity is of paramount importance in designing a good foundation planting. Here it is—Hemlock in corner and Dogwood tree relieving flat wall. Rhododendrons, Ferns, and Pachysandra are planted at the base.



Above—Charming view on the W. R. Grace estate, Old Westbury, L. I. Boston Ivy climbing wall, with Myrtle planted at base.



Boundary of flowering trees and shrubs. All of this enchanting color and fragrance might just as well be a part of your landscape. It requires a longing for the beautiful more than a knowledge of varieties, soil, or culture

Flowering Trees

IN planting the home landscape you have the choice of two classes of plants, evergreen and deciduous. Having decided upon deciduous planting, the choice lies between trees and shrubs. The former are planted for shade or as groups on the lawn, as avenue or street trees. Flowering Trees and Shrubs are planted for the beauty of flower, foliage, and berries. In the spring and summer they furnish luxuriant masses of green foliage and fragrant blossoms; in the autumn, brilliant coloring and fruits. Nor are they devoid of interest in the winter, for vari-colored twigs and persistent fruits give much cheer along with the evergreens. Shrubs are properly used for massed effect, while the Flowering Trees are used for accents or high points in the shrubbery, or as specimens or group planting on the lawn. Most any tree, if healthy, will beautify the landscape. Trees that flower add just so much more charm. Even the Wild Apple in the hedgerow has a loveliness any of us would be glad to reproduce in our landscape.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. Shadblow. The first conspicuous flowering tree of the season. It has small, spreading branches and slender branchlets. The leaves, reddish brown at time of unfolding, eventually become dark green, and turn bright yellow in autumn. Flowers appear with the leaves, in erect or nodding racemes, and are pure white, followed by dark purple, edible berries. Handsome tree for the shrub border. 3 to 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ANDROMEDA arborea (*Oxydendron arboreum*). Sorrel Tree. The flowers are like the lily-of-the-valley, and borne in July. It is as good a tree as the dogwood, but the flowers are not quite so showy. Of greater charm in autumn by reason of the intense coloring of the foliage.

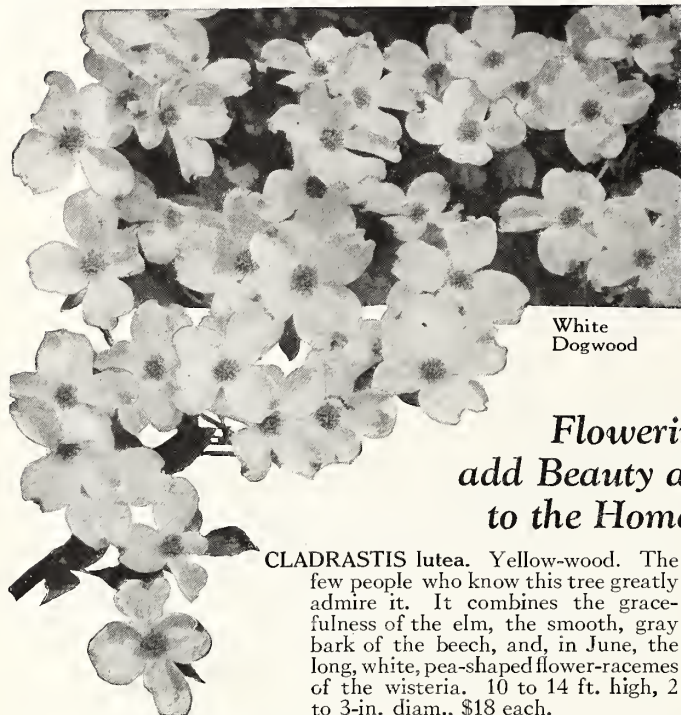
	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high	2 50	22 50

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. It makes a large shrub or small tree 15 feet high and blooms in June. The white "fringe" looks like delicate white lace hung all through the branches. Its leaves distinguish it from all other shrubs, being 3 inches broad and 8 inches long.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50



Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)



White
Dogwood



Flowering
Cherry

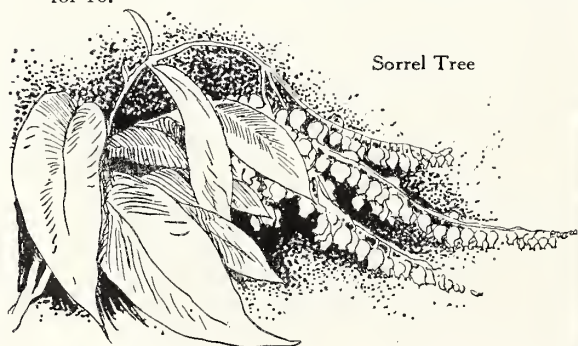
Flowering Trees add Beauty and Fragrance to the Home Landscape

CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow-wood. The few people who know this tree greatly admire it. It combines the gracefulness of the elm, the smooth, gray bark of the beech, and, in June, the long, white, pea-shaped flower-racemes of the wisteria. 10 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam., \$18 each.

CORNUS alternifolia. Pagoda Dogwood. Large shrub or small, flat-topped tree of ornamental value for the home landscape. Cream-colored flowers in early summer. Bluish black fruit. The bright green foliage turns yellow and scarlet in autumn. Each 8 00
5 to 8 ft. high \$5 00
8 to 10 ft. high 8 00

C. florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Many know the Dogwood and have seen the sign, "Spare the Dogwood. It takes years for a branch to grow." In early May, before the leaves appear, it illuminates the woodland with white blossoms, floating like butterflies through the darker parts of the forest, or on the edges massed in horizontal strata, white as snow or tinged with pink. In September its brilliant red berries feed the robins on their south-bound journey. A week or two later the foliage turns red or scarlet with the first sumac and woodbine. In landscape planting it is properly used as a specimen tree, mass planting with shrubs, or bordering evergreen groups and woodland. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50
5 to 6 ft. high 4 00 37 50
6 to 8 ft. high 6 00 57 50
8 to 10 ft. high 8 00 75 00
10 to 12 ft. high 25 00 225 00
Larger sizes Prices on application

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Like preceding, except flowers are red. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$10 each, \$95 for 10.



Sorrel Tree

Cornus kousa. Japanese Kousa Dogwood. This tree harmonizes completely with the native Dogwood and extends the season of bloom about one month. It blooms after the foliage comes out to afford it a background. Instead of a cluster of red berries, it has a globular berry about 3/4 inch in diameter, filled with edible yellow pulp. Each 10
3 to 5 ft. high \$5 00 \$45 00
6 to 7 ft. high 10 00 90 00
7 to 8 ft. high 12 00 110 00

C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. This is a mass of bright yellow blossoms a week or two before the forsythia, or golden bell. The red fruit in September is said to be good for jam and making an acid drink. Use it in the shrubbery or collection of small trees for it grows ultimately 15 feet high. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

CRATÆGUS dunbari. Dunbar Hawthorn. A new Hawthorn with white flowers. The native Hawthorns of western New York and westward have high decorative value—white blossoms and myriads of little red apples to feed birds all winter. Each 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 5 ft. high 3 50

C. oxyacantha. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. Red fruit. 4 to 5 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

EVODIA hupehensis. From China. One of the small-growing, flowering trees introduced from Northern China. Belongs to the Toothache Tree family. It has panicles of yellowish white flowers in midsummer. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$15 each.

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell. A beautiful little tree having the branches thickly hung with the snowy white bells in early May. Scatter them in your shrubbery or through open woods with dogwood. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$5 each.

Make Plants Your Hobby

You don't have to get them all at one time; in fact, the most enjoyment can be had by adding a group whenever you feel like it. Why not start with a few flowering trees? Ask questions freely, and they will be answered promptly, all without incurring the least obligation.



Flowering Apple



Japanese Dogwood

Flowering Fruit Trees

You get all the beauty and fragrance of the orchard in concentrated form. You get it the first year, too. During May the sight is magnificent as the trees burst into bloom. *Prunus serrulata*, Japanese Flowering Cherry, the flowers that have made Japan famous, will certainly add some splendor to your garden. The

Flowering Crab-Apples (*Malus*) are a big family of beautiful trees for decorating the landscape in spring and feeding the birds in winter. Some have white flowers, others various shades of pink and red. The fruit is yellow, pink, or deep red. They can be planted in the garden or shrubbery, but are highly interesting regardless of location. This is an opportunity for you to have a new type of garden, and you could not have one more exquisite.

MALUS. Flowering Crab-Apple. It is hard to imagine anything more dainty and beautiful than a collection of Flowering Apples, with their white, pink, or red blossoms. They give a happy note to the garden or shrubbery or woodland about the middle of May. The little cherry-like, red and golden fruits feed the birds all winter.

Named Varieties—

Atrosanguinea. Brilliant carmine flowers.
Baccata. Small white flowers.
Bechtel's. Double pink flowers.
Floribunda. Pink in bud; white when open.
Niedzwetzkyana. Red flowers.
Parkmani. Pendent red flowers.
Sargenti. White flowers, bright yellow centers.
Sieboldi calocarpa. Large pink and white flowers.
Spectabilis. Fragrant, semi-double, pink flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high.	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 6 ft. high.	5 00	47 50

Mixed Varieties.

3 to 4 ft. high.	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 ft. high.	3 50	32 50

PRUNUS fruticosa pendula. Weeping Bush Cherry. Blooms very early in the spring. It makes a little tree of widely waving branches. In April the pink veil of blossoms appears to float in the air. 6-ft. stems, \$5 each.

P. serrulata fl.-pl. Japanese Double-flowering Cherry. The blooming of the Cherry is a national festival with the Japanese. They bloom in May; some are fully as beautiful as roses. They are quite at home in this climate, thriving and blooming with as much vigor and freedom as in their own. Why not make a start at a collection of Flowering Trees by ordering one?

	Each	10
4 ft. high.	\$5 00	\$47 50
5 ft. high.	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high.	10 00	95 00
8 to 10 ft. high.	15 00	125 00

SOPHORA japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. Round-headed tree. Leaves and flowers like the locust. Flowers creamy white, borne in panicles in mid-summer. 2 to 4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Fruit-Bearing Apple Trees

This is a rare opportunity to get big, thrifty Apple Trees for your landscape. Perhaps you desire trees for both fruit and landscape effect; if so, these trees should be of particular interest because they have all borne fruit and are good varieties—real “time-savers.” They were originally trained for a commercial orchard.

The value of large Apple Trees in the landscape is well known to landscape architects who use them extensively. They make most beautiful lawn trees. The beauty of Apple-blossoms is unsurpassed, and the tree itself has a pleasing character of trunk and branches befitting to garden and landscape.

They can be safely transplanted to your grounds and are covered by our usual guarantee.

	Each
5-in. diam.	\$75 00
6-in. diam.	100 00
7-in. diam.	150 00
8-in. diam.	175 00



Silver Bell



GOLDEN BELL, or Forsythia, is the joy of spring. It is the first showy bloom you will see. Weave Forsythia in among your boundary; it makes a good wall all summer—more than 8 to 10 feet high—high enough to shut out auto traffic and noise. It always keeps good foliage; long weeping branches come down to the ground. Golden Bell blooms at the time when gardening is at its height, but by modern methods of careful digging, wrapping roots with moist packing material, and quick transportation you can continue your garden enthusiasm all summer with most kinds of plants. You can come to the nursery and take the plants, even after they are in bloom, because they transplant readily. People are learning not to stop planting when the leaves come out, and that auto transportation enables people to say as one lady did, "Everything I take home in my car lives."

The long sprays of bloom on the left are Wisteria. We have them at low rates. You can use them to festoon the borders of the woodland, cover the fence or arbor.

Flowering Shrubs

IN Flowering Shrubs you get the most value for a small amount of money. But being economical is not the important reason for using them. Their variation of flower and foliage is needed to break up the flat monotony that often spoils home landscapes. They quickly develop into dense masses of foliage serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways and adjoining properties. They make attractive enclosures for the forecourt, service-court, and laundry-court. Splendid effect is obtained by planting them at the base of the house or other buildings. You will find many other uses for them.

ACER ginnala. Amur Maple. The earliest autumn color—brilliant red. Grows 12 feet high.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
5 to 6 ft. high	2 00	17 50

AMYGDALUS communis. Pink and White Double-flowering Almond. An old-fashioned shrub 2 feet high, with little, pink, double flowers along stems in May. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ARALIA pentaphylla. Five-leaved Aralia. Medium-growing shrub, valuable for attractive foliage.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. Native shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with white flowers and red berries persisting till late fall.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00

AZALEAS. See pages 27 to 30.

BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. Used extensively for hedges. Glow of red berries which remain on the branches all winter. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

B. thunbergi minor. Box Barberry. Dwarf form of Japanese Barberry. Small leaf. 1 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry. Good border plant, growing 8 feet high. Graceful, arching branches with long clusters of red fruit

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50

CALLICARPA japonica. Japanese Beauty Bush. Valuable for its wealth of bright violet-colored berries in early autumn. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub. Fragrant brown flowers. You remember carrying the sweet-scented buds in your handkerchief when a child. A shrub 5 feet high will flower in June. Plant in masses at the border of the shrubbery, for they will hold the mulch.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. Although this will grow in fresh water a foot deep, it likes dry upland better. It makes a round bush, 6 feet high, with heavy, glossy foliage, decorated in July with clusters of white balls an inch or more in diameter. Considering its blooming period and bright foliage, those interested in shrubs and their utility can hardly overlook it.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. It makes a large shrub or small tree 15 feet high and blooms in June. The white "fringe" looks like delicate white lace hung all through the branches. Its leaves distinguish it from all other shrubs, being 3 inches broad and 8 inches long.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50

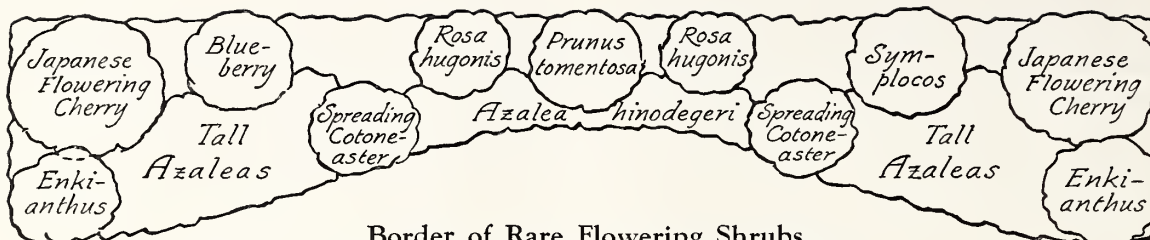
CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet. Passing over damp ground in June and July, you have probably noted a distinct, honey-like perfume and traced it to the Clethra, with its finger-shaped spikes of white flowers. It is a shrub growing about 8 feet high which thrives well on the upland. The foliage is sometimes browned by the red spider. It is usually collected from the wild. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

CORNUS mas. Cornelian Cherry. A week or two before the Forsythia, or Golden Bell, this is a mass of bright yellow, like the spicewood of the swamps; in August it looks like the tree cranberry. The fruits have been used for jam and to make an acid drink. You can use this plant in your shrubbery or among your collection of small trees, for it grows ultimately 15 feet high.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft. high	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00	45 00



A charming outdoor room at residence of Mr. Ralph Hicks, Westbury, L. I. Tall trees and shrubs shut out adjoining property. The taller planting is edged with low-growing shrubs and hardy flowers. There is privacy, quietness, and beauty. No reason why you can't have an outdoor room, too.



Border of Rare Flowering Shrubs Rare Plants Are Just as Easy to Cultivate Discard a Few Old Ones to Make Room for New

Cornus paniculata. Gray Dogwood. Panicles of white flowers in June and July. White berries in September that are enticing to birds.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

C. sibirica. Coral Dogwood. The most showy winter shrub, with charming red bark all winter. White flowers in summer and pearly white berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

CORYLUS americana.

American Hazelnut. Grow your own nuts. Plant in hedge or shrubbery. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. columna. Constantinople Hazelnut. A tree Hazel from Europe. Edible nuts. 5 to 6 ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 6 to 8 ft. high, \$7 each, \$65 for 10; 8 to 10 ft. high, \$10 ea., \$90 for 10.



High-Bush Cranberry

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. Low-growing. For rock gardens and cover-planting.

	Each	10
4 to 6-in. spread	\$0 75	\$7 00
6 to 8-in. spread	1 00	9 00
8 to 12-in. spread	1 50	12 50

C. rotundifolia. Round-leaf Cotoneaster. Prostrate-growing. Bright red fruit. 8 to 12-in. spread, \$1.50 each.

C. zabeli. Zabel's Cotoneaster. Slender, graceful branches. Red, hanging fruits. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



Japanese Bush Cranberry

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Quince. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

The Deutzias

Vigorous shrubs, with showy flowers and of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil. They give striking effects in garden or border plantings. Include them in your shrub list.

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. Low-growing mounds of white flowers in May. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Showy white flowers. Broad and bushy and not too high. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.



Winterberry

The Cotoneasters

These beautiful plants, introduced from China, are proving to be the most useful of foreign shrubs. Some have evergreen foliage. Their gracefulness of habit and beauty of flower and fruit make them most ideal for planting at house foundations, entrances, hedges, or for cover-planting. Also see Rock-Garden List, page 47.

Cotoneaster dielsiana. Diel's Cotoneaster. Tall-growing, with showy, bright red fruit in autumn and early winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high	3 00	

C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. Glossy, dark green leaves with red berries all winter. Desirable in shrub borders because of color and spreading habit of growth. Birds are very fond of the berries. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

C. foveolata. Big, tall-growing, with handsome autumn-tinted foliage and black fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 25	\$11 50
3 to 4 ft. high	2 50	22 50

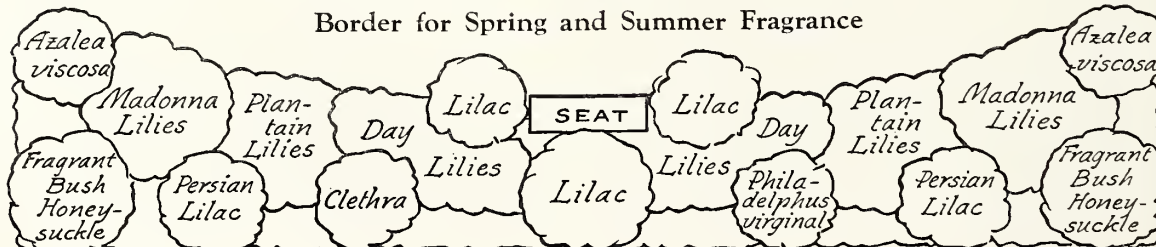
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Double white flowers in June, with band of pink on outside petals. Strong, upright shrub 8 ft. high.

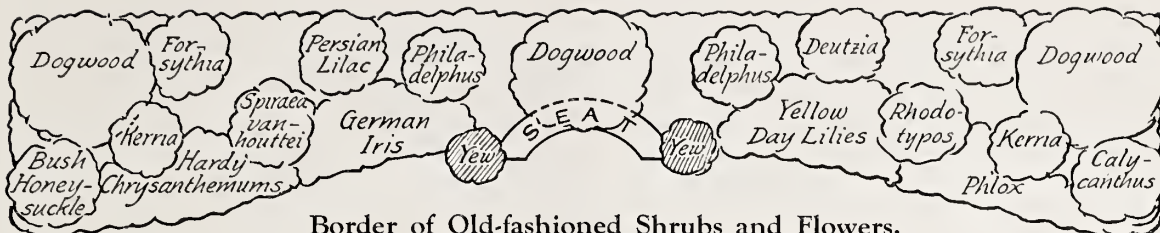
	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00

ELÆAGNUS umbellata. Autumn Eleagnus. Grows 12 feet high, producing masses of red berries that give food for birds and a touch of color when leaves fall.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
8 to 9 ft. high	5 00	45 00

Border for Spring and Summer Fragrance





Border of Old-fashioned Shrubs and Flowers, All Summer Bloom

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. Brilliant fall foliage and red fruits. Grows about 5 feet high. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Forsythia • The Golden Bells

Few, if any, spring-flowering shrubs can equal the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythia. By the middle of April it commences to hang out its festoons of golden bells. The different forms vary in growth from 6 to 10 feet. Excellent for hedges.

Forsythia intermedia densiflora. Border Forsythia. A heavier-blooming form of Fortune's Forsythia. 2 to 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 4 to 5 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.



Bittersweet

F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. An improvement on its parent, Fortune's Forsythia. Very handsome in bloom. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. A weeping form of Fortune's Forsythia. 3 to 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

F. viridissima. Greenstem Forsythia. Excellent foliage that lasts until early winter. Deep yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Red Chokeberry

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers all summer.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Large, showy flowers in August and September. Handsomest Hydrangea. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

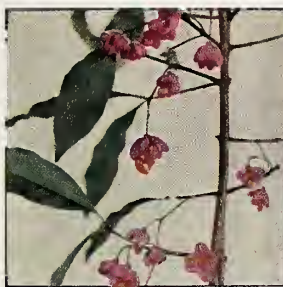
HYPERICUM densiflorum. St. John's-Wort. Flowers like little balls of gold all summer. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. Holly-like berries all winter. Grows 8 feet high. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

KERRIA japonica. Kerria. Old-fashioned shrub with yellow flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

K. japonica fl.-pl. Double Kerria. Same as above, except double flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. California Privet. The most popular hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft. high, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Burning Bush, Euonymus

L. regelianum. Regel Privet. Grows 8 feet high, with horizontal, spreading branches. Its blue-black fruit feeds the birds in late winter. 2 to 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Lonicera

The Bush Honeysuckle

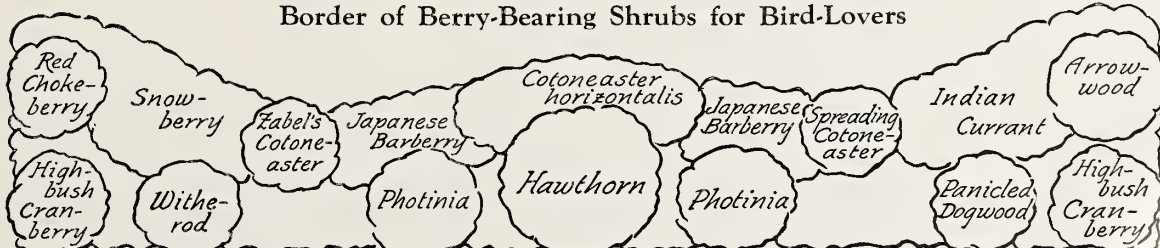
Handsome, upright shrubs, valuable for border or mass planting. Most varieties have showy flowers, some very fragrant, and bright berries which are a principal food-supply of the catbirds and robins during July and August.

LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. Big shrub. Fragrant yellow flowers in January to May. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

L. standishi. Standish Honeysuckle. Fragrant, cream blossoms, sometimes covered with ice in early spring. Grows 5 to 7 feet high. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50 12 50

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Upright shrub with pink or white flowers, and heavily fruited in July and August with currant-like fruit. Makes a good screen or border-line shrub. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50 12 50

Border of Berry-Bearing Shrubs for Bird-Lovers



MYRICA carolinensis. Northern Bayberry. The grey, wax-covered berries were used by the early settlers in making candles. Good foliage. Fine for dry ground.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	1 50	12 50

Philadelphus . The Mock Oranges

Free-flowering shrubs with showy, mostly fragrant flowers which appear in late spring or early summer. Their beauty, grace, and fragrance make them well suited for garden and specimen planting.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange.

	Each	10
Large, sweet, white flowers in early June.	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50

P. falconeri. Star Mock Orange. Arching branches with white, starry flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft. high	3 00	25 00

P. virginia. Fragrant Syringa. Highly fragrant, crested, double, white flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	2 00	17 50

PHOTINIA villosa. Chinese Christmas Berry. Large shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May and clusters of red berries in autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50
6 to 7 ft. high	3 50	30 00

PRUNUS tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. A low, round shrub about 4 feet high, with myriads of bright pink flowers in May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 50	22 50

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Single, white flowers in May. Black berries in autumn. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SALIX multinervis. Japanece Pussy Willow. The earliest and largest Pussy Willow. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

The Spireas

Showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable garden value. In general, they are graceful, compact bushes of great hardiness. The Van Houtte Spirea is one of the best and most commonly used. It is a fountain of white in late spring and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. An ideal shrub for hedging. Anthony Waterer is another popular variety, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with flat clusters of pink or red flowers in summer.

SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Deep pink flowers in flat heads during summer.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00

S. callosa alba. Dwarf White Spirea. Dome 2 to 3 feet high. White flowers in June. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

S. douglasii. Douglas Spirea. Upright shrub with deep pink flowers in panicles. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.



Border of Flowering Shrubs separating and screening adjoining property. A planting like this one can be improved by edging off with lower-growing Shrubs and Hardy Flowers



View in garden of the late Prof. C. S. Sargent, Brookline, Mass. Dwarf Deutzia and Lilacs, bordered with Iris

SPIREAS, continued

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. Bridalwreath. Branches studded with little white flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

S. thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. Feathery green foliage. A white snowdrift in May. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

S. tomentosa. Hardhack. Deep pink flowers in narrow, dense spikes. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00

S. vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. A fountain of white the latter part of May. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00

SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. Robin's egg-blue berries in early autumn. Very choice.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high 3 00 27 50
4 to 5 ft. high 4 50 42 50

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Common Snowberry. Grows 3 feet high, with berries like white marbles in September and October. Valuable for edging down shrubbery or covering banks. Each 10 100

1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50 \$40 00
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00 65 00

S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Low, arching shrub with deep red berries. Good for bank plantings.

Prices of *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00	65 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00	85 00

SYRINGA (Named Varieties). Lilac. Beloved for beauty of flower and fragrance. Best not to depend on Lilacs for foliage. They need heavier soil than that on most of Long Island.

Alphonse Lavallee. Double. Mauve.

Bleuatre. Single. Blue.

Charles X. Single. Reddish mauve.

Condorcet. Double. Light blue.

De Humboldt. Single. Dark purple.

Ekinea. Blue.

Lamartine. Single. Blue.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark purple.

Marie LeGraye. Single. White.

Mme. Antoine Buchner. Double. Light pink.

Mme. Lemoine. Double. White.

President Grevy. Double. Blue.

Pyramidal. Double. Blue.

Senateur Volland. Double. Rosy red.

Ville de Troyes. Single. Purple.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft. high	2 00	17 50

S., Unnamed Varieties, Mixed. Lilac.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	75	7 00
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50

S. persica. Persian Lilac. Graceful shrub with arching branches and pale lilac flowers. Splendid for hedges. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

The Viburnums

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Most species produce a profusion of attractive berries in clusters. In autumn the foliage often assumes brilliant and intense colors. Splendid for mass planting.

VIBURNUM cassinoides. Withe-rod. Vigorous shrub 5 feet high, with white flowers. Pink and blue berries in September. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Large shrub 8 to 12 feet high, with white, flat-topped flower-clusters in May and blue berries in October.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50

V. lentago. Nannyberry. Large shrub with dark green leaves. White flowers; blue-black fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50

V. opulus. European Cranberry. Large shrub with flat-topped flower-heads of white. Conspicuous red berries, long persistent. One of the most popular and useful shrubs for general planting.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50

V. opulus nanum. Dwarf Viburnum. Very dwarf, compact shrub for rockeries. 6 to 12 in. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

VIBURNUMS, continued

V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. An old-fashioned shrub with balls of white flowers 3 inches in diameter on Decoration Day. One of the best. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

V. tomentosum. Doublefile Viburnum. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Very showy. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 50 12 50

The Weigelas

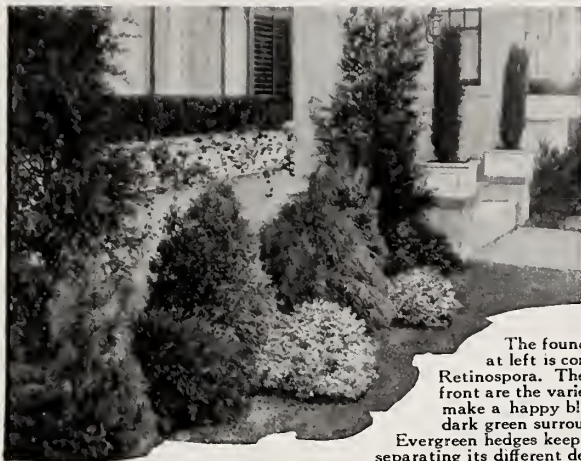
These are justly classed among the showiest of flowering shrubs. Those listed are vigorous-growing varieties of spreading habit. In May and June they are a mass of blooms.

WEIGELA, Eva Rathke. Red Weigela is one of the most useful shrubs on account of its vigorous growth and free-flowering habit. Has crimson flowers that cover the whole bush. It begins to bloom in late May, and continues to flower for several weeks. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

W. rosea. Rose-colored Weigela. Most popular variety, with pink bells in May and June. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50 12 50

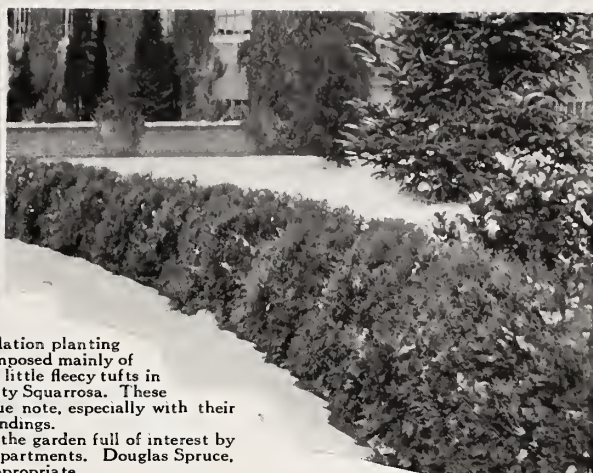


Weigela rosea. Weigelas are hardy, free-flowering shrubs of spreading habit, thriving in any good garden soil. They are classed among the showiest of garden shrubs, presenting, in late spring, great masses of bright flowers



The foundation planting at left is composed mainly of Retinospora. The little fleecy tufts in front are the variety Squarrosa. These make a happy blue note, especially with their dark green surroundings.

Evergreen hedges keep the garden full of interest by separating its different departments. Douglas Spruce, Hemlock, and Yew are appropriate.



Shipping Department

FOR many years we have been growing trees and plants in quantity so that they may be economically planted on your grounds, whether you live a thousand miles away or in local territory. They will fit your soil and climate, too. We will check up on your order and eliminate those not suited.

We specialize in Parcel Post, Express, Freight, barge-load, and carload shipments. Distance is no hindrance. Our method of digging and inventions for packing, plus the men that know how, insure the safe arrival of your plants. Freight shipments may be two, even three weeks, en route, yet arrive in good condition, due to our expert packing. As additional insurance against loss, we refer you to our guarantee which is printed on the inside front cover of this booklet. The guarantee really means what it says, and you can rely on us to go more than halfway on any adjustment necessary.

Many home-owners and landscape architects have enjoyed the benefit of Hicks' carload shipments to their entire satisfaction. Before hampered by quarantine, we shipped as many as twenty to forty carloads in a season. The quarantine has been lifted and we are not now restricted to any certain area. We have a State Certificate of Inspection from the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany, N. Y., stating that Hicks Nurseries have been duly examined and found apparently free from any of the contagious diseases or insect pests.

What is your ambition? What landscape do you wish to create? Is it a quiet place in the country or a city back yard? In either case we will help you plan it and submit estimate for material and transportation charges. Fast motor truck delivery can be made to points in Westchester County and Connecticut.



A border planting of Flowering Shrubs. Is not this the best way to separate your property from your neighbor's? You have beauty of flowers and berries and the joy of watching the birds make merry amongst the various textures of foliage. We can send you a shipment or truck-load of shrubs almost any time of the year.



In the Hicks Nursery Rock Garden there may not be many rocks but, while the children play tag, you can join hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of others in enjoying the ramble under Fir, and Pine, past fragrant Box or flowery Rhododendron.

The tall tree is a clump of White Birch. Find the seat that encircles it.

You can discover the little plants in pots that show how to make a garden of little plants that stay little.



Spring scene in a well-designed Rock Garden framed with tall Evergreens. Shrubs and Evergreens of low growth, and Hardy Perennials are the important material needed. Bulbs of low growth are for early spring effect

Rock-Garden Suggestions

THE Rock Garden, or Alpine Garden, as it is sometimes called, has become a popular feature of the home landscape. A large area is not needed for the purpose; good Rock Gardens can be made in the smallest yards. Before you go ahead in making one, considerable knowledge is necessary as to construction and selection of plants. Space prevents our going much into detail; we simply state a few helpful hints and have simplified the selection of plants by submitting lists of the different types suitable for the purpose. There are many good books on the subject which you can easily procure, or our advice is free for the asking. It would be a real pleasure to help you design and make a Rock Garden that would add interest to your landscape and be a joy to you.

There are two types of Rock Gardens, the natural and artificial. In one, the rocks are there; in the other, the rocks have to be placed. Select a natural site if possible. It should be away from large trees because the dense shade, drippings, and feeding roots would injure the small plants. Picture an alpine scene and try to reproduce it in miniature. It should be along natural lines, avoiding straight lines and set arrangement. If possible, select moss-grown rocks that have a weather-beaten appearance. Place them more or less flat so the water will run into the soil, not off. In this position, the rocks protect the roots from heat and drought in summer, and frost in winter. Rocks and soil should be built together, step by step. The pockets should be large enough to allow ample space for the plant and roots to grow. Careful attention as to watering should be given in summer, and necessary protection for the tender plants in winter. An annual top-dressing of soil is also necessary.

A well-planned Rock Garden presents a good appearance throughout the year. Bulbs of low growth give early spring effect; alpenes and small shrubs for spring and summer; evergreens for winter effect after flowering plants have died down; and, of course, water- and bog-plants for the pool or stream.



Experimental Rock Garden on grounds of Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, L. I.

Dwarf Evergreens for Rock Gardens

Chamaecyparis obtusa compacta. Football Cypress.	Each	10		
10 to 12 in. high	\$1 50	\$12 50		
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
C. obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.				
4 to 6 in. high	1 00	9 00		
6 to 10 in. high	2 00	17 50		
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 50	32 50		
C. pisifera plumosa nana. 4 to 6 in. high	1 00	9 00		
C. pisifera squarrosa nana. 4 to 6 in. high	1 00	9 00		
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper.				
1 to 1½-ft. spread	2 50	22 50		
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 00	27 50		
2 to 3-ft. spread	7 50	70 00		
3 to 4-ft. spread	12 50	120 00		
4 to 5-ft. spread	20 00	150 00		
J. communis. Common Juniper.				
1 to 2-ft. spread	2 50	22 50		
J. communis depressa plumosa.				
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 50	32 50		
2½ to 3-ft. spread	7 50	70 00		
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 00	17 50		
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50		
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00		
J. conferta (litoralis). Shore Juniper.				
1 to 1½-ft. spread	2 50	22 50		
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 50	32 50		
J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50		
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00		
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	70 00		
Juniperus squamata meyeri. Meyer's Juniper.	Each	10		
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00		
2 to 3 ft. high	8 00	70 00		
J. virginiana kosteri. Koster's Juniper.				
1 to 1½-ft. spread	3 00	27 50		
3 to 4-ft. spread	15 00	125 00		
Taxus baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew.				
12 to 18-in. spread	4 00	37 50		
18 to 24-in. spread	6 00	55 00		
T. cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew.				
6 to 12 in. high	3 50	30 00		
1 to 1½ ft. high	5 00	45 00		
2 ft. high	10 00	90 00		
2½ ft. high	15 00	125 00		
T. media hicksi. Hicks' Yew.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 00	27 50		
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00		
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00		
Thuja occidentalis boothii. Booth Arborvitæ.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
2 to 3 ft. high	3 50	32 50		
T. occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitæ.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50		
2 to 2½ ft. high	5 00	45 00		
T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50		
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00		
4 ft. high	8 00	70 00		
T. occidentalis woodwardi. Woodward Arborvitæ.				
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50	22 50		
1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50		

Azaleas and Rhododendrons for Rock Gardens

For list of varieties and prices, see pages 27 to 30

Evergreen Shrubs for Rock Gardens

<i>Andromeda floribunda</i> (<i>Pieris floribunda</i>). Each 10		
Mountain Andromeda.		
12 to 15 in. high	\$3 50	\$32 50
<i>A. japonica</i> (<i>P. japonica</i>). Japanese Andromeda.		
1 to 1½ ft. high	3 50	32 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
<i>Berberis gagnepaini</i> . Black Barberry.		
4 to 5 in. high	1 00	9 00
<i>B. sargentiana</i> . Sargent Barberry.		
6 in. high	1 00	9 00
10 to 12 in. high	2 00	17 50
<i>B. verruculosa</i> . Warty Barberry.		
3 to 6 in. high	1 00	9 00
<i>Calluna</i> . Heather. Several varieties having lavender, pink, or white flowers and green or bronze foliage.		
4 to 8 in. high \$45 per 100 .	60	5 00
<i>Cotoneaster adpressa</i> . Creeping Cotoneaster. 6 in.	1 00	9 00
<i>C. horizontalis</i> . Rock Cotoneaster.		
6 to 8 in. high	1 00	9 00
<i>C. humifusa</i> . 4 to 6 in. high	75	6 50
<i>C. microphylla</i> . Rockspray. 8 to 12 in. high	1 25	11 00
<i>C. microphylla wheeleri</i> . 6 in. high . . .	1 00	9 00
<i>Daphne cneorum</i> . Garland Flower.		
8 to 10 in. high	1 50	12 50
<i>Euonymus japonicus microphyllus</i> . Box-leaf Burningbush. 6 in. high	75	6 50
<i>E. radicans kewensis</i> . Baby Wintercreeper	75	6 50
<i>Ilex glabra</i> . Inkberry. 1 to 1½ ft. high . .	2 00	17 50
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> . Mountain Laurel.		
1 to 1½ ft. high	1 50	12 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	2 50	22 50

EVERGREEN SHRUBS FOR ROCK GARDENS, con.

<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i> . Drooping Leucothoe. Each 10		
6 to 12 in. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
1 to 1½ ft. high	1 50	12 00
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> . Oregon Hollygrape.		
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 00	17 50
<i>Pachistima canbyi</i> . Canby Pachistima.		
4 to 6 in. high \$40 per 100 .	50	4 50
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> . Japanese Pachysandra.		
. \$15 per 100 .	25	2 00
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana humilis</i> .		
4 to 6 in. high	1 00	9 00
<i>Vinca minor</i> . Common Periwinkle.		
2 to 4 in. high	30	2 50

Perennials for Rock Gardens

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

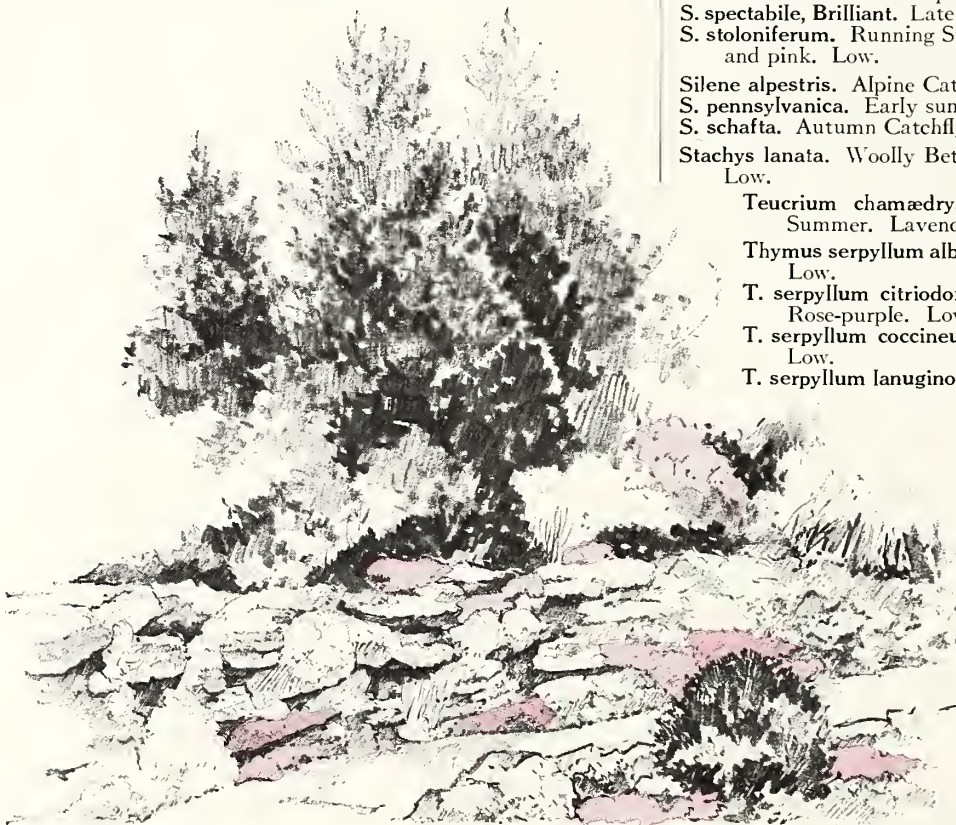
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> . Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.	
<i>Alyssum rostratum</i> . Yellowhead Alyssum. All summer. Yellow. Low.	
<i>A. saxatile</i> . Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.	
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> . Columbine. Spring and summer. Yellow. Medium.	
<i>A. cærulea</i> . Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue. Medium.	
<i>Arabis alpina</i> . Alpine Rockcress. Spring. White. Low.	
<i>Armeria cephalotes rubra</i> . Summer. Crimson and red. Low.	
<i>A. formosa</i> . False Thrift. Summer. Rose-pink. Low.	
<i>A. lauchiana</i> . Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.	
<i>A. plantaginea</i> . Summer. Bright red. Low.	
<i>Aster alpinus</i> . Rock Aster. Late summer. Blue. Low.	
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i> . False Wall Cress. Spring. Dark violet. Low.	
<i>Bellis perennis</i> . English Daisy. Summer. Pink and white. Low.	



Rock-Garden pool of Bird Sanctuary on grounds of the Robert Bacon Memorial Children's Library, Westbury, L. I.
The combination of trees, shrubs, and water makes the garden a veritable bird paradise

Calamintha alpina. Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.
Campanula carpatica. Harebell. Summer. Blue. Low.
C. carpatica alba. White Harebell. Summer. White. Low.
C. rotundifolia. Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.
Centaurea montana. Mountain Bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White. Low.
Cheiranthus allioni. Biennial Siberian Wallflower. Spring and summer. Orange. Low.
Delphinium chinense. Slender Larkspur. Blue and white. Medium.
Dianthus arenarius. Summer. Light pink. Low.
D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
D. plumarius semperflorens. Perpetual Pink. Summer. Low.
D. superbus. Summer. Lavender. Medium.
Eryngium amethystinum. Amethyst Eryngo. Summer. Blue. Medium.
Gypsophila repens. Creeping Gypsophila. Summer. White. Low.
Helianthemum. Sunrose. Summer. Yellow and pink. Low.
Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.
H., Wayside Hybrids, Mixed. Summer. Red, coral, pink, etc. Low.
Hypericum reptans. Trailing Himalayan Hypericum. Late summer. Yellow. Low.
Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.
Iris pumila, Hybrids. Spring. Blue, white, and yellow. Low.
Lychnis chalcidonica. Maltese Cross. All summer. Rose and pink. Low.

Lychnis haageana. Spring. Orange-scarlet. Low.
L. viscaria splendens. Rose-pink Campion. Single and double. Summer. Pink. Low.
L. viscaria splendens fl.-pl. Clammy Campion. Early summer. Red. Low.
Mazus rugosus. Late summer. Rose. Medium.
Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue, yellow eye. Low.
Nepeta mussini. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Low to medium.
Papaver nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, yellow, and orange. Low.
Phlox amœna. Amœna Phlox. Early summer. Rare pink. Low.
P. divaricata. Blue Phlox. Spring. Blue. Low.
P. subulata. Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink, lilac, and white. Low.
Platycodon grandiflorum mariesi. Marie's Balloon Flower. Blue. Early. Low.
Plumbago larpentæ (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*). Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.
Polemonium cœruleum. Greek Valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.
Primula elatior. Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.
P. vulgaris. English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.
Prunella grandiflora. Large Self-heal. Early summer. Purple. Low.
Sagina subulata. Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss. Low.
Saponaria ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.
Sedum acre. Gold Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.
S. album. White Stonecrop. Early summer. White. Low.
S. spectabile, Brilliant. Late summer. Rosy crimson. Low.
S. stoloniferum. Running Stonecrop. Summer. Lavender and pink. Low.
Silene alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Spring. White. Low.
S. pennsylvanica. Early summer. Pink. Low.
S. schafta. Autumn Catchfly. Late summer. Pink. Low.
Stachys lanata. Woolly Betony. Early summer. Purple. Low.
Teucrium chamædrys. Chamædrys Germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.
Thymus serpyllum albus. Thyme. Summer. White. Low.
T. serpyllum citriodorus. Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.
T. serpyllum coccineus. Thyme. Summer. Red. Low.
T. serpyllum lanuginosus. Thyme. Summer. Pink. Low.
Tunica saxifraga. Saxifrage Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.
Veronica incana. Woolly Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Low.
V. repens. Creeping Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
V. teucrium rupestris. Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
Viola cornuta. Tufted Pansy. Spring. White, yellow, violet-blue. Low.





Ulrich Brunner (Hybrid Perpetual). A lively carmine-red Rose with pleasing fragrance

Roses for the Country and the Town

IN BEAUTY and fragrance the Rose stands alone, supreme—the Queen of Flowers. The purity of the morning dew abides within it. The radiance of the midday sun is held within its petals, and the softness of twilight in its cheek. No other flower instills within us the love and admiration which we bestow upon the Rose. None is so poor he may not possess a Rose, nor one so rich but he may secure a lovelier blossom. It flourishes in the yard of the modest cottage and rears its head in splendor in formal gardens of the wealthy. The home landscape demands its presence.

In selecting a suitable location for the Rose-garden, preference should be given to a sunny, well-protected situation. While they thrive in a wide range of soils, it pays properly to prepare the ground before planting. Dig out the bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and add an abundance of well-rotted manure and bone-meal to the soil before refilling. The plants may be set 2 to 3 feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 3 inches below the surface. In summer keep the soil hoed deeply; in winter, hill up the earth and add strawy manure to a depth of 1 foot; in the spring, cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches. A good book on Rose-culture will more than repay its cost.

Our list consists of varieties chosen for beauty, hardiness, and vigor of growth. The Hybrid Perpetuals produce their most abundant bloom in June, with occasional blossoms during the summer and fall. The Hybrid Teas bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall until nipped by the frost. This class embraces some of the choicest varieties, which will amply repay the extra care required in giving them the necessary winter protection. Polyantha Roses are dwarf, bushy shrubs blooming throughout the season. All Roses, even the hardiest kinds, such as Hybrid Perpetuals and *Rosa rugosa*, are all the better for some slight protection in winter.

Climbing Roses

They are particularly happy on Long Island. Their grace and beauty are admirable for covering masses of objectionable formation. Dead walls and embankments can be made into things of beauty. Roses can be used to clamber through the shrubbery, to make hedges with or without the fence as a support, and to climb up tree trunks on lawn or through the woods. Climbing Roses harmonize with any surroundings and take care of themselves. There seems to be no limit to their usefulness. The blooming season extends through June and July. Be sure to use them liberally in your landscape.

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Alberic Barbier. Cream-white.

Alida Lovett. Shell-pink.

American Beauty. Carmine.

Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron.

Christine Wright. Wild-rose-pink.

Delight. Carmine-red.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink or white.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Cream-pink.

Emily Gray. Golden buff.

Eugene Jacquet. Bright carmine.

Gardenia. Cream-yellow.

Mary Lovett. Pure white.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet.

Purity. White.

Silver Moon. Large; white.

Snowdrift. White.

Star of Persia. Bright yellow.

Tausendschon. Rose-pink.

Potted Plants for Summer Planting

Most of the Roses offered here are available in pots for summer planting. The prices for potted Roses are slightly higher than those quoted. There is a lot of fun in selecting plants in full bloom because you have the satisfaction of comparing and getting the shade most desired. Other balled and potted plants also are available.

Polyantha or Baby Roses

These are dwarf, bushy shrubs about 1½ feet high, with double, fragrant flowers produced in large and profuse clusters. Popular for bedding and bordering garden beds. They require rather severe pruning in order to perpetuate a leafy, floriferous growth.

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Baby Rambler. Red.
Cecile Brunner. Light pink.
George Elger. Pale yellow.

Gruss an Aachen. Salmon-yellow.
Miss Edith Cavell. Scarlet-red.

Orleans. Red, white center.
Perle d'Or. Orange and yellow.

Rose Species (Shrub-like Habit)

Rosa foetida bicolor (Austrian Copper). Flowers single, bright coppery red, the reverse of the petals golden yellow. Very effective flowering shrub. Blooms very early. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

R. Hugonis. Delicate, single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays in May along with the lilacs. It develops into a bush 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. A rare Rose named for Father Hugo who discovered it in China. Plant it wherever a delicate, showy, flowering shrub is needed—near the lilacs gives a particularly pleasing effect because they bloom at same time. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Rosa rugosa. Red, pink, and white varieties. An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles. Fruit large, bright red, very effective. Handsome, healthy foliage all summer. Needs no protection in winter. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

R. wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. Wide shrub with long and slender creeping branches. The glossy bright foliage forms a beautiful background to the profusion of white blossoms with golden stamens. At home on rocky or sandy banks. Our best Climbing Roses are hybrids from *R. wichuraiana*. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Hybrid Tea Roses

This is the most popular class of garden Rose. They are the offspring of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses which have been developed toward hardiness as much as possible. The flowers are similar to those you buy from the greenhouse. They flower about the middle of June to last of July; then they rest a bit, save for a few blossoms until the end of August, then start once more and blossom until frost. Protect during winter by mounding up 1 foot high; after freezing, mulch with strawy manure or leaves to keep frozen. Enrich with bone-meal and hoe thoroughly.

\$1 each, \$9 for 10

Alexander Hill Gray. Pale lemon-yellow.
Angele Pernet. Brownish orange.
Antoine Rivoire. Silvery pink.
Arthur R. Goodwin. Orange-pink.
Betty. Pale buff-pink.
Briarcliff. Brilliant rose-pink.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Glowing red.
Columbia. Bright pink.
Constance. Yellow.
Dame Edith Helen. Clear pink.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine.
Dorothy Page-Roberts. Coppery pink and apricot.
Duchess of Wellington. Saffron-yellow.
Ecarlate. Bright red.
Etoile de France. Crimson.
Etoile de Lyon. Golden yellow.
Francis Scott Key. Light crimson.
Golden Emblem. Intense yellow.
Golden Ophelia. Golden yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant crimson.

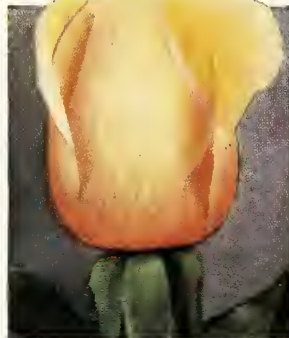
Hadley. Rich crimson-red.
Harry Kirk. Straw-yellow.
Innocence. Pure white.
Irish Elegance. Apricot and yellow.
Irish Fireflame. Orange-crimson.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Carmine-pink.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Snow-white.
Killarney. Sparkling pink.
Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-red and pink.
Lady Ashtown. Pink with yellow glow.
Lady Hillingdon. Deep saffron-yellow.
Lady Pirrie. Coppery pink.
La France. Bright pink.
Los Angeles. Salmon-pink and yellow.
Luxembourg. Creamy yellow.
Miss Cynthia Forde. Sparkling pink.
Miss Lolita Armour. Copper and orange.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Light pink.
Mme. Butterfly. Pink.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Satiny rose.
Mme. Edouard Herriot. Orange-red.



Etoile de France



Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria



Duchess of Wellington



Lady Alice Stanley



Gardenia Rose, illustrating one fascinating way of using Climbing Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Mme. Second Weber. Rose-pink.
 Mrs. Aaron Ward. Tawny gold and pink.
 Mrs. George Sawyer. Clear rose.
 Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Chrome-yellow.
 Old-Gold. Buff tinted pink.
 Ophelia. Creamy white and pink.
 Padre. Copper-scarlet.
 Prince de Bulgarie. Silvery flesh.
 Radiance. Rose-pink.

Red-Letter Day. Scarlet-red.
 Red Radiance. Deep rose-red.
 Rose Marie. Clear pink.
 Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Yellow.
 Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Orange-pink.
 Sunburst. Yellow and orange.
 White Killarney. Pure white.
 Willowmere. Rich pink.
 Wm. F. Dreer. Golden fawn and pink.

Hybrid Tea Roses in Standard or Tree Form

These are the product of grafting or budding upon a tall stem choice varieties of Hybrid Tea Roses. A stem of a hardy, vigorous type of Rose is pruned and trained a year in advance so that it will form a straight shoot. The stem should be wrapped in straw early in the winter to prevent injury.

\$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10

Golden Emblem. Intense yellow.
 Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant crimson.
 Hadley. Rich crimson-red.
 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Snow-white.
 Los Angeles. Salmon-pink and yellow.
 Mme. Edouard Herriot. Orange-red.

Red Radiance. Deep rose-red.
 Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Copper-red buds, opening yellow.
 Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Yellow.
 Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Orange-pink.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

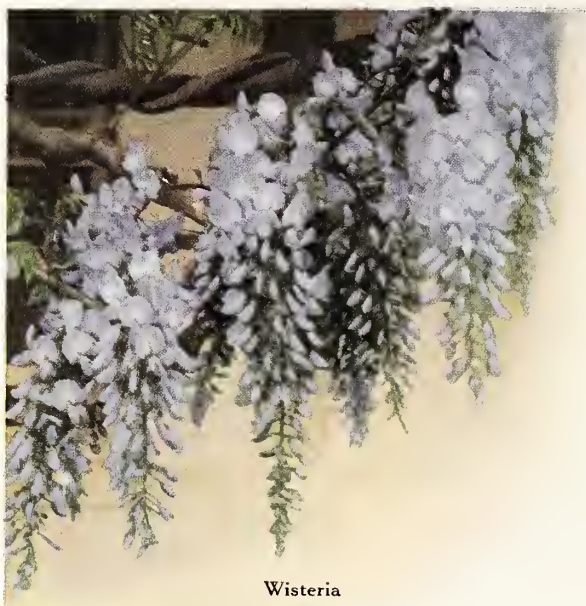
These are the more hardy class of Roses which produce big, double blooms during the month of June, commonly called June Roses. They require about the same culture as the Hybrid Teas, and, while hardier, winter protection should be given.

\$1 each, \$9 for 10

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.
 General Jacqueminot. Clear red.
 Juliet. Old-gold and pink.

Paul Neyron. Lilac-rose.
 Soleil d'Or. Orange, gold, and pink.
 Ulrich Brunner. Carmine-red.

If a lover of Roses, you should become a member of the American Rose Society. The publications which the Society annually issues and sends free to members will prove a great help and inspiration. Write to Mr. Robert Pyle, Secretary, West Grove, Pa., for information and application blank.



Wisteria

Vines

THE home landscape needs the grace and beauty of well-placed vines.

Their uses in the landscape are as varied as those of any other class of plants, and the expense for their free use need not be great. Many of them are attractive for flowers, foliage, and fruit. They quickly cover buildings, trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, and stumps. With small cost an ugly bank can be made a beauty-spot. On steep, gravelly banks, vines and climbing Roses make a quick covering to prevent erosion. For best results, it is a good plan to work into the surface soil, at the base of the vines, a quantity of rotted compost in late fall or early spring. Most of the vines listed can be planted all summer for they are available in pots.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. An Asiatic vine, vigorous and similar in growth to bittersweet and wisteria, with large white flowers like orange blossoms, and edible fruit like gooseberries. Potted plants, \$1 each.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Native vines that set the woods aflame with their brilliant autumn foliage. It has five leaflets and black berries. 1 to 2-ft. potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. quinquefolia engelmanni. Improved variety of Virginia Creeper. Dense foliage, brilliant crimson in autumn. Clings to rough stone or brick support. 10 to 12-in. potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. tricuspidata (veitchi). Japanese Creeper. Popular vines for clinging to brick and stone walls. Has three-parted green leaves, changing to crimson and scarlet in fall. 3 to 6-in. potted plants, \$1 each.

A. tricuspidata lowi. A variation from Japanese Ivy, with smaller, deeply cut leaves, giving it a distinct grace and elegance. Clings to smooth surfaces without support. Potted plants, \$1 each.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. Rampant-growing, with flowers like a great snowdrift of white in August, when shrubbery is uninteresting. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS radicans kewensis. Baby Wintercreeper. A diminutive variety with small leaves. Fine for ground-cover and rocky use. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

E. radicans vegetus. Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Evergreen vine with dark green leaves about 1 inch in diameter. Interesting clusters of orange berries. Excellent for tree trunks, walls, ground-cover, and under evergreens. Vigorous plants, 75 cts. each.

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Evergreen vine. Our brilliant winter sun and changeable climate burn the foliage so it needs protection of shade. Potted plants, \$1 each.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. A vigorous, tall-growing vine, the stems ascending by means of aerial rootlets. Odd and valuable for covering walls and trunks of trees. Flowers creamy white, in loose, flat-topped clusters 8 inches across. 15-in. tops, 4-in. pots, \$1.25 each; flowering size in 10-in. pots, \$3 each.

LONICERA henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A new variety described as the hardest evergreen vine in New England. The leaves stay bright green all winter. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. japonica brachypoda aurea. Golden Hardy-leaf Japanese Honeysuckle. Same as Hall's but golden-colored foliage. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Will cheaply cover a bank with evergreen foliage. Fragrant white flowers. Black berries all winter. Potted plants, \$1 each.

WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. The old favorite that climbs to the tops of the tallest trees, festooning them with fragrant blue and white flowers in early May. Feeds itself with nitrogen from air and is therefore always dark green. Here is a chance to make a big display at little expense. Being potted, the chances of success are 100 per cent. 5-in. pots, \$1 each; 6 to 7-in. pots, \$1.50 each.



Actinidia arguta



If you love flowers, you can make them grow anywhere. This garden is the result on coarse, dry ground

Hardy Garden Flowers

HARDY perennials are of easy culture and thrive in almost any good garden soil. It is, however, desirable to prepare and fertilize the soil before planting. No home landscape is complete without them. Where there is not room for a separate garden, wonderful effects can be obtained by using them to blend off groups of shrubs and evergreens. We will gladly help you design a planting that will be a joy throughout the flowering season.

For summer planting, we have many Perennials, Lilies, and Roses growing in pots which we sell at slightly increased prices; or you can go out in the fields and select the colors and plants you like. They will be dug in full bloom and placed in paper pots or boxes for you to take home.

(Plants marked with ★ are rock plants)

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, unless otherwise noted

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| <p>ACHILLEA ptarmica, Boule de Neige, Yarrow. All summer. Cream. Medium.</p> <p>A. filipendulina (<i>A. eupatorium</i>), Fernleaf Yarrow. Summer. Medium.</p> <p>A. ptarmica, The Pearl, Sneezewort. All summer. White, double. Medium.</p> <p>ACONITUM autumnale, Monkshood. Fall. Blue. Tall.</p> <p>A. fischeri, Dwarf Monkshood. Fall. Pale blue. Medium.</p> <p>A., Sparks Variety. Summer. Deep blue. Tall.</p> <p>AGROSTEMMA coronaria, Rose Campion. Early summer. Bright rose. Medium.</p> <p>★AJUGA reptans, Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.</p> <p>ALTHÆA in variety, Hollyhock, Single and Double. Midsummer. Maroon, pink, red, salmon, and yellow. Tall.</p> <p>★ALYSSUM rostratum, Yellowhead Alyssum. All summer. Yellow. Low.</p> <p>★A. saxatile, Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.</p> | <p>ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore, Dropmore Bugloss. Midsummer. Blue. Tall.</p> <p>ANEMONE, Queen Charlotte, Japanese Windflower. Fall. Pink. Medium.</p> <p>A. japonica alba, Whirlwind, Japanese Windflower. Fall. White. Medium.</p> <p>ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Yellow Camomile. Midsummer. Yellow. Medium.</p> <p>AQUILEGIA, California Hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.</p> <p>★A. cærulea, Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue. Medium.</p> <p>★A. chrysantha, Columbine. Spring and summer. Yellow. Medium.</p> <p>A., Long-spurred Hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.</p> <p>A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Medium.</p> |
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Aquilegia

Aquilegia, Rose Queen. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.

A. vulgaris nivea grandiflora. Spring and summer. Large; white. Medium.

★*ARABIS alpina*, Alpine Rockcress. Spring. White. Low.

★*ARMERIA cephalotes rubra*. Summer. Crimson and red. Low.

★*A. formosa*, False Thrift. Summer. Rose-pink. Low.

★*A. lauchearia*, Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.

★*A. plantaginea*. Summer. Bright red. Low.

ARTEMISIA abrotanum, Southernwood. Late summer. Yellowish white. Medium.

A. lactiflora, White Mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterfly Weed. Summer. Orange. Medium.

ASPHODELUS luteus, Common Jacob's Rod. Fragrant. Summer. Yellow. Medium to tall.

★*ASTER alpinus*, Rock Aster. Late summer. Blue. Low.



Asters

Aster, Climax. Late summer. Lavender-blue. Medium to tall.

A., White Climax. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.

A. novæ-angliæ, New England Aster. Late summer. Purple. Tall.

A. novæ-angliæ rosea. Late summer. Pink. Tall.

A. tataricus, Tatarian Aster. Fall. Lavender. Tall.

ASTILBE, Astilbe. Summer. Several shades of pink and white. Medium.

★*AUBRIETIA deltoidea*, False Wall Cress. Spring. Dark violet. Low.

BAPTISIA australis, False Indigo. Early summer. Blue. Medium.

★*BELLIS perennis*, English Daisy. Summer. Pink and white. Low.

BOLTONIA asteroides, Boltonia. Late summer. White. Tall.

B. latisquama, Violet Boltonia. Late summer. Pinkish lavender. Tall.

★*CALAMINTHA alpina*, Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.



Anchusa

CAMPANULA alliariæfolia. Summer. White. Medium.

C. medium calycanthema, Cup and Saucer Bellflower. Summer. Blue, pink. Medium.

★*C. carpatica*, Harebell. Summer. Blue. Low.

★*C. carpatica alba*, White Harebell. Summer. White. Low.

C. franchetti. Summer. Blue. Medium.

C. persicifolia, Peachleaf Bellflower. Summer. White and blue. Medium.

C. pyramidalis, Chimney Bellflower. Summer. Blue. Medium.

★*C. rotundifolia*, Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.

CATANANCHE cærulea, Blue Cupid's Dart. Summer. Deep blue. Medium.

CARYOPTERIS incana, Bluebeard. Late summer. Lavender. Tall.

★*CENTAUREA montana*, Mountain Bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.

★*CERASTIUM tomentosum*, Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White. Low.

★*CHEIRANTHUS Allioni*, Biennial Siberian Wallflower. Spring and summer. Orange. Low.

CHELONE lyoni, Pink Turtlehead. Late summer. Purplish pink. Medium.

CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum, Arctic Daisy. Late summer. White. Medium.

C. coreanum, Korean Chrysanthemum. Fall. White. Medium.

C., Hardy Pompon. Fall. Medium.

A. Muller. Yellow. Medium.

Autumn Gold. Bronze.

Early Pink. Pink. Medium.

Helena. Bronze.

Irene. White.

Lillian Doty, Pink. Pink.

Lillian Doty, Yellow. Yellow.

Lillian Doty, Red. Red.

Ruth Cumming. Terra-cotta.

Wheatley Hills. Creamy white.

White Wing. White.

C. maximum, Shasta Daisy. All summer. White. Medium.



Campanula



Dianthus



Cerastium tomentosum, Snow-in-Summer

- CIMICIFUGA racemosa*, Cohosh Bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.
- CLEMATIS davidiana*. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- COREOPSIS lanceolata*, Lance Coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- DELPHINIUM belladonna*, Larkspur. Summer. White and blue. Tall.
- D. bellamosum*, Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.
- ★*D. chinense*, Slender Larkspur. Blue and white. Medium.
- D. formosum*, Hardy Larkspur. Summer. Blue and white. Medium.
- D.*, Gold Medal Hybrids. Summer. Blue and lavender. Medium.
- D.*, Wrexham Strain. New. Originated by Mr. Watkin Samuel, Wrexham, England. Summer. Assorted colors. Tall.
- ★*DIANTHUS arenarius*. Summer. Light pink. Low.
- D. barbatus*, Sweet William. Early summer. White, pink, crimson, and scarlet. Medium.
- D. cruentus*. Summer. Dark crimson. Medium.
- ★*D. deltoides*, Maiden Pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
- ★*D. plumarius semperflorens*, Perpetual Pink. Summer. Low.
- ★*D. superbus*. Summer. Lavender. Medium.
- DICENTRA eximia*, Fringed Bleeding-Heart. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- D. spectabilis*, Bleeding-Heart. Early summer. Pink. Medium.
- DICTAMNUS fraxinella*, Gas Plant. Early summer. White, red. Medium.
- DIGITALIS*, Foxglove. Summer. White, pink, and purple. Tall.
- ECHINOPS humilis*, Low Globe Thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- ERIGERON glaucus*, Beach Fleabane. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- ★*ERYNGIUM amethystinum*, Amethyst Eryngo. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- EUPATORIUM coelestinum*, Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

- FUNKIA (Hosta) cærulea*, Blue Plantainlily. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- F. fortunei*, Fortune Plantainlily. Summer. Pale lilac. Medium.
- F. lancifolia*, Lanceleaf Plantainlily. Summer. Lilac-blue. Medium.
- F. ovata*. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- F. subcordata grandiflora*, White Plantainlily. Summer. White. Medium.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora*, Common Perennial Gaillardia. All summer. Orange-red, yellow. Medium.
- GEUM avens*. Summer. Crimson. Medium.
- G.*, Mrs. Bradshaw. All summer. Red. Medium.
- G.*, Lady Stratheden. All summer. Golden. Medium.
- GYPHOPHILA paniculata*, Baby's Breath. Summer. White. Medium.
- ★*G. repens*, Creeping Gypsophila. Summer. White. Low.
- HELENIUM autumnale*, Riverton Beauty. Late summer. Lemon-yellow. Tall.
- H. autumnale*, Riverton Gem, Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.
- H. autumnale superbum*, Great Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange. Tall.
- ★*HELIANTHEMUM*, Sunrose. Summer. Yellow and pink. Low.
- HELIANTHUS maximiliani*, Maximilian Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. orgyalis*, Tall Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. rigidus*, Miss Mellish. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- HELIOPSIS helianthoides pitcheriana*, Pitcher Heliopsis. Summer. Golden yellow. Medium.
- HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca*, Double Orange Daylily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
- H. dumortieri*, Early Daylily. Early summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.
- H.*, Florham. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
- H. fulva*, Tawny Daylily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
- H.*, Gold Dust. Early summer. Orange. Medium.
- H.*, Kwanso. Double. Early summer. Golden bronze. Medium.
- ★*HEUCHERA sanguinea*, Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.
- ★*H.*, Wayside Hybrids, Mixed. Summer. Red, coral, pink, etc. Low.
- HIBISCUS moscheutos*, Marshmallow. Summer. White, pink, and red. Tall.



Stokesia



Painting by Miss Winegar showing her fall garden at Bronxville, New York. The light blue is Aster; dark purple is the New England Aster; the orange is Sneezeweed, Riverton Gem. The pink in the foreground is Japanese Anemone.

HYPERICUM patulum, Japanese Hypericum. Summer. Yellow. Medium.

★**H. reptans**, Trailing Himalayan Hypericum. Late summer. Yellow. Low.

★**IBERIS sempervirens**, Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.

IRIS

Germanica, German Iris. Early summer. Medium.

Ambassadeur. Early. Purple-maroon. Medium. 90 cts. each.

Ballerine. Early summer. Blue-violet. Medium. \$1.50 each.

Beethoven. Early summer. Rosy lilac and purple. Medium.

Celeste. Early summer. Pale azure-blue. Medium.

Chester J. Hunt. Early summer. Wisteria-blue. Medium.

Dalila. Early. Cream-yellow and plum-red. Medium. 50 cts. each.

Dream. Early summer. Pink-toned. Medium. 80 cts. each.

Eldorado. Early summer. Bronze and lavender. Medium.

Fairy. Early summer. White, bordered pale blue. Medium.

Flavescens. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.

Florentine Alba. Early summer. White. Medium.

Honorabilis. Early summer. Gold and mahogany. Medium.

King. Early summer. Buff, yellow and garnet. Medium.

Lent A. Williamson. Early summer. Violet-purple. Medium. 90 cts. each.

L'Esperance. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.

Lohengrin. Early summer. Light rose. Medium.

Low Blue. Early summer. Blue. Medium.

IRIS, continued

Mme. Chereau. Early summer. White with blue border. Medium.

Mother of Pearl. Early. Pale bluish lavender. Medium. 75 cts. each.

Niebelungen. Early summer. Fawn and bronze-purple. Medium.

Pallida Dalmatica. Early summer. Clear lavender. Medium.

Perfection. Early summer. Blue. Medium.

Quaker Lady. Early summer. Buff and lavender. Medium.

Queen of May. Early summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.

Rebecca. Early summer. Buff and dark blue. Medium.

Rhein Nixe. Early summer. White and violet-blue. Medium.

Rose Unique. Early summer. Rose-lavender. Medium.

Seminole. Early. Violet-rose to crimson. Medium. 50 cts. each.

Sherwin-Wright. Early summer. Golden yellow. Medium.

Spectabilis. Early summer. Deep purple. Medium.

Wyomissing. Early summer. Creamy pink. Medium.

Kaempferi, Japanese Iris.

Apollo. Midsummer. Pale lavender, veined purple, pink center. Medium.

Gold Bound. Midsummer. White, yellowish center. Medium.

Mt. Hood. Midsummer. Blue on gray, veined deep blue. Medium.

Pyramid. Double. Midsummer. Violet-blue, veined white. Medium.

Robert Craig. Midsummer. French gray, veined violet. Medium.

Shadow. Midsummer. Reddish purple. Medium.

Venus. Midsummer. Large; white. Medium.

Vesta. Midsummer. Ash-gray, veined purple, purple center. Medium.



Anemone, Japanese Windflower



"If I only had a garden like that"—enough said. You have the desire; we have the material and willingness to help. The rest is mere detail, and we will take care of that if you say so. The blue flowers are Delphiniums; yellow, *Gnotheras*; red, Sweet Williams; white, Phlox.

IRIS, continued

- ★*I. pumila* Hybrids. Spring. Blue, white, and yellow. Low.
- I. pseudacorus*, Yellow Flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
- I. sibirica*, Siberian Iris. Spring. Blue and white. Medium.
- KNIPHOFIA Hybrids, Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.
- LATHYRUS latifolius, Perennial Pea. Climber. Summer. Pink, white, and lavender.
- LAVANDULA vera, Sweet Lavender. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- LIATRIS pycnostachya, Cattail Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Tall.
- L. scariosa*, Gayfeather. Late summer. Rich purple.
- L. scariosa alba*. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
- LILIUM auratum, Gold-banded Lily. Summer. White, spotted crimson, with yellow band. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. candidum*, Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. henryi*, Henry Lily. Summer. Orange-yellow. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. regale*, Regal Lily. Summer. Yellow inside, pink outside, white. Medium. \$1 each.
- L. speciosum album*, White Speciosum Lily. Late summer. White. Medium. \$1 each.
- L. speciosum magnificum*. Summer. Large; red. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. tigrinum*, Tiger Lily. Summer. Orange, spotted black. Tall. \$1 each.
- LINUM perenne, Flax. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
- LUPINUS polyphyllus Hybrids, Lupine. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.
- ★LYCHNIS chalcidonica, Maltese Cross. All summer. Rose and pink. Low.
- ★*L. haageana*. Spring. Orange-scarlet. Low.

- ★*Lychnis viscaria splendens*, Rose-pink Campion; single and double. Summer. Pink. Low.
- ★*L. viscaria splendens fl.-pl.*, Clammy Campion. Early summer. Red. Low.
- LYTHRUM salicaria roseum, Rose Loosestrife. Late summer. Rose. Tall.
- MALVA moschata, Musk Mallow. All summer. Rose. Medium.
- ★MAZUS rugosus. Late summer. Rose. Medium.
- MONARDA didyma, Oswego Beebalm. Early summer. Red. Medium.
- M. didyma rosea*. Summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.
- ★MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens, Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue, yellow eye. Low.
- ★NEPETA mussini, Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Low to medium.
- CENOTHERA fruticosa youngi, Young's Sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- ★PAPAVER nudicaule, Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, yellow and orange. Low.
- P. orientale*, Oriental Poppy. Summer. Pink and red. Medium.
- PENTSTEMON barbatus torreyi, Torrey Pentstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.
- PAEONIA, Peony. Early summer. Medium. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
- Agnes Kelway. Rose.
- Albert Crousse. Salmon-pink.
- Delicatissima. Light pink.
- Duchesse de Nemours. Cream-white.
- Eduis Superba. Pink.
- Felix Crousse. Bright red.
- Festiva Maxima. White center, tipped crimson.
- La Tulipe. Lilac-white, crimson tipped.
- Louis Van Houtte. Dark purple.



Almost anyone can have a border like this: Tall Foxgloves in the back, Canterbury Bells in the middle, Sweet William and lower things at the edge. Come to Hicks Nurseries and get something which is coming into bloom to add to or remodel your borders. Plants and shrubs are potted so you can readily take them away in your car.

Pæonia, Mme. Ducl. Mauve-rose.

Mme. Forel. Very large; double; pink.

Mons. Dupont. White.

Mons. Jules Elie. Pink; large.

Officinalis Rubra. The old red Peony.

Pres. W. H. Taft. Delicate pink.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. White, yellow center.

★*PHLOX amœna*, *Amœna Phlox*. Early summer. Rare pink. Low.

★*P. divaricata*, Blue Phlox. Spring. Blue. Low.

P. paniculata, Garden Phlox. Summer. Medium.

B. Comte. Dark red.

Bridesmaid. White.

Cameron. Light pink.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lavender.

Europe. Snow-white, carmine center.

Firebrand. Bright red, deep center.

Hodur. Red.

Independence. Pure white.

Jules Sandeau. Large; pink.

Miss Lingard. White.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Pale pink.

Mrs. Jenkins. White.

Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken.

Soft pink.

Mrs. Scholton. Dark salmon-pink.

Newbird. Bright red.

Queen. Pure white.

R. P. Struthers. Salmon, crimson center.

Rheinlander. Salmon - pink,

elaret center.

Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.

Vidor. Pink, white center.

Wanadis. Light violet, purple

eye.

Woodmont. Red.

★*P. subulata*, Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink, lilac, and white. Low.

PHYSALIS francheti, Chinese Lantern; Ground-Cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana, False Dragonhead. Summer. Pink and white. Medium.

P. virginiana grandiflora. Pink. Medium.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum, Balloon Flower. Sum-

mer. Blue and white. Medium.

★*P. grandiflorum mariesi*. Early. Blue and white. Low.

★*PLUMBAGO larpentæ* (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*), Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.

★*POLEMONIUM cæruleum*, Greek Valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.

POLYGONATUM commutatum (*P. giganteum*), Great Solomon's Seal. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.

★*PRIMULA elatior*, Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.

★*P. vulgaris*, English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.

★*PRUNELLA grandiflora*, Large Self-heal. Early summer. Purple. Low.

PYRETHRUM roseum, Persian Daisy. Pink and white. Medium.

P. uliginosum, Giant Daisy. Late summer. White. Tall.

RANUNCULUS acris, Double Buttercup. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, Cutleaf Coneflower. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

R. nitida. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

R. purpurea (*Echinacea purpurea*), Purple Coneflower. Summer. Purple and rose. Medium.

★*SAGINA subulata*, Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss. Low.

SALVIA azurea, Azure Sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.

S. pratensis, Meadow Sage. Summer. Blue. Medium.



Lychnis



Delphinium

★*S. schafta*, Autumn Catchfly. Late summer. Pink. Low.

SPIRÆA filipendula (*Filipendula hexapetala*), Dropwort. Early summer. White. Medium.

S. palmata elegans (*F. palmata elegans*), Meadowsweet. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

S. ulmaria (*F. ulmaria*). Summer. White. Tall.

★*STACHYS lanata*, Woolly Betony. Early summer. Purple. Low.

STATICE latifolia, Sea Lavender. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

STOKESIA laevis (*S. cyanea*), Stokesia. Summer. White and blue. Medium.

★*TEUCRIUM chamædrys*, Chamædrys Germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.



Hemerocallis

VALERIANA officinalis, Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

V. rubra (*Centranthus ruber*), Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Red. Medium.

★*VERONICA incana*, Woolly Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Low.

V. longifolia subsessilis. Late summer and fall. Blue. Medium.

★*V. repens*, Creeping Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

★*V. teucrium rupestris*, Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

V. spicata, Spike Speedwell. Early summer.

★*VIOLA cornuta*, Tufted Pansy. Spring. White, yellow, violet, and blue. Low.

YUCCA filamentosa, Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.



Oriental Poppy

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium, Meadowrue. Spring and early summer. White. Medium.

T. minus adiantifolium, Maidenhair Meadowrue. Spring. White and yellow. Tall.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana, Carolina Thermopsis. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

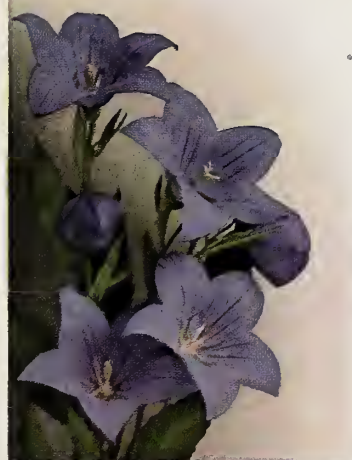
★*THYMUS serpyllum albus*, Thyme. Summer. White. Low.

★*T. serpyllum citriodorus*, Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.

★*T. serpyllum coccineus*, Thyme. Summer. Red. Low.

★*T. serpyllum lanuginosus*, Thyme. Summer. Pink. Low.

★*TUNICA saxifraga*, Saxifrage Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.



Platycodon



Veronica



A pleasing garden almost anyone can have. The blue on the right is Anchusa, the pink and red in center is Sweet William, the spikes in the background are Foxgloves



Hardy flower-border on grounds of Mr. Ralph Hicks, Westbury, L. I. The charm of the hardy informal border is perpetual. It costs less to maintain, and you can plant in large masses



Viburnum carlesii

Rare and Unusual Plants

KNOWING there are many plant-lovers who desire to obtain plants of particular interest, we have compiled the following list. In developing your place, don't confine yourself to reading books and catalogues—go where you can see the plants. You will enjoy a visit to Hicks Nurseries. You can drive or walk around and find a host of interesting plants not listed here.

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Blood-leaf Maple. A few years ago Japanese Maples were commonly planted, but now, owing to importation quarantine, they are quite scarce. This popular variety has bright blood-red foliage and is of semi-dwarf habit. 1½ ft. high, \$5 each.

AZALEA dahurica. The first Azalea to display its beauty in early spring. Its flowers, a beautiful shade of rose-pink, give a wonderful effect when planted in mass with evergreen background. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50
2 ft. high 5 00 45 00

A. dahurica mucronulata. Mongolian Azalea. Plant and flower similar to *A. dahurica*. Rose-pink. Each 10
1½ ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50
2 to 2½ ft. high 5 00 45 00

BERBERIS julianæ. A new evergreen Barberry from China that is of great value for rockery or foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each.

B. triacanthophora. Another new evergreen Barberry with dark green foliage, suitable for rockery or evergreen garden. See Evergreen Shrub List for other rare varieties of Barberries. Each 10
6 to 8 in. high \$0 75 \$7 00
1 ft. high 1 25

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Hardy, native, Japanese tree of pyramidal outline, and with a dense mass of light green foliage, fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A distinct and beautiful tree for garden and lawn specimens. Each
4 to 6 ft. high \$10 00
6 to 8 ft. high 15 00

COTONEASTERS. See items listed under Flowering Shrubs and Rock Gardens.

CORYLUS columna. Tree Hazelnut. These plants were raised from seed of a tree in Highland Park 25 feet high and 1 foot in diameter. The nuts are an important food-product and are shipped in quantity from the south shore of the Black Sea. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. high \$5 00 \$45 00
6 to 8 ft. high 7 00 65 00
8 to 10 ft. high 10 00 90 00

CRATÆGUS pyracantha lalandi. Considered the most fruitful and decorative evergreen Hawthorn. It is especially adapted for training against walls or to enliven an evergreen group. In autumn and early winter, when loaded with scarlet berries, it is one of the showiest of ornamental shrubs. 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica lobbi compacta. A pyramidal evergreen of compact habit and dark green foliage. It is very distinct from other evergreens and therefore should have a place in every collection. Each
2 to 3 ft. high \$8 00
4 to 5 ft. high 15 00
5 to 6 ft. high 20 00

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. It resembles its relative, the Highbush Blueberry, in size and brilliant autumn foliage. In May it has pink bells, like the andromeda. Each
1½ to 2 ft. high \$1 50
3 ft. high 5 00

EUONYMUS japonicus microphyllus. A slow-growing, dwarf, evergreen shrub with small, bright green leaves suitable for rockery or miniature garden planting. 6-in. spread, 75 cts. each.

EVODIA hupehensis. A beautiful tree from China, with handsome foliage and panicles of yellowish white flowers in midsummer. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$15 each.

GORDONIA alata (*Franklinia alata*). A very rare, large shrub with handsome, shining foliage and producing large white flowers in autumn, even on rather small plants. This is the hardiest variety of *Gordonia* and should interest all plant-lovers. Each

1 to 1½ ft. high \$5 00
3 ft. high 10 00

HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. A vigorous, tall-growing vine, the stems ascending by means of aerial rootlets. Odd and valuable for covering walls and trunks of trees. Flowers creamy white, in loose, flat-topped clusters 8 inches across. Each

15-in. tops in 4-in. pots \$1 25
Flowering size in 10-in. pots 3 00

ILEX crenata microphylla. Little-leaf Japanese Holly. A very neat evergreen shrub with leaves like boxwood and black berries. It is more compact and has smaller leaves than *I. crenata* and considered more hardy. Each

1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50
2 ft. high 5 00

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. A native of Japan. Handsome, slender pyramidal tree with horizontal branches. Looks like an evergreen but is deciduous. Foliage light green, contrasting strongly with darker foliage, fading in autumn to a rich golden hue. Each

12 ft. high \$50 00
14 ft. high 75 00

PACHISTIMA canbyi. Canby Pachistima. A green cover plant 8 inches high, with small green and bronze leaves. It is native on cliffs in the Alleghenies. Use it in quantity as a green, velvety rug. 4 to 6 in. high, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

PICEA canadensis albertiana. This is a dwarf, compact form of Spruce with narrow, conical habit. A pleasing evergreen for formal, foundation, or garden use. 12 to 15 in. high, \$4 each.

P. koyamai. Japanese Spruce. Narrow, pyramidal Spruce with small needles. Introduced from Japan and Korea by E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum. Each

3 to 4 ft. high \$8 00
4 to 5 ft. high 12 00

P. omorika. Serbia Spruce. From Balkan region and hardy on Long Island. It is a tall, narrow tree, with branchlets often slightly upturned, disclosing the dark green underside of the leaves in contrast with the silvery lines on the upper surface, giving it a distinctive appearance. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$20 each.

PINUS koraiensis. Korean Pine. A blue-green tree of compact growth, with long, graceful foliage. It is related to our White Pine and has large, edible nuts. Each

3 ft. high \$6 00
4 ft. high 10 00
5 ft. high 15 00
6 ft. high 25 00

Pinus peuce. Macedonian Pine. Medium-sized, dense, pyramidal tree. Resembles Swiss Stone Pine in its pyramidal habit. A useful and hardy ornamental plant of comparatively slow growth. 7 to 8 ft. high, \$40 each.

P. strobus fastigiata. Pyramidal White Pine. A form of White Pine with ascending branches forming a narrow pyramidal head. Suitable for formal planting. Each

3 to 4 ft. high \$5 00
8 to 10 ft. high 30 00

RHODODENDRON micranthum. Manchurian Rhododendron. A rare variety with dense clusters of small white flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. A rare shrub, valuable for the robin's-egg-blue berries in September and October which attract the birds. An unusual shrub for your collection. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high 3 00 22 50
4 to 5 ft. high 4 50 42 50

TAXUS media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. A new variety discovered among thousands of seedlings grown in our Nurseries and destined to be very popular for its upright, compact form. It is a hardy substitute for Irish Yew and ideal for formal planting and hedge plantings. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50
2 ft. high 6 00 55 00
3 ft. high 10 00 90 00

THUYA standishi. Japanese Arborvitæ. Handsome Japanese ornamental tree, developing into a broad pyramid, quite different from other species. It has rather thick, compressed, yellow-green foliage. Each

2 ft. high \$4 00
3 ft. high 6 00
4 ft. high 10 00

TORREYA nucifera. Japanese Nutmeg Cedar. Very distinct, yew-like plant from Japan, of spreading, bushy habit. The two-ranked, deep green, lance-shaped leaves are very ornamental. Needs protected situation. Each

1 to 2 ft. high \$5 00
8 to 10 ft. high 75 00

VIBURNUM carlesii. Among early-flowering shrubs, this is Korea's great gift to our gardens. The round clusters of flowers, waxy in texture, are pink tinted in the bud and pure white when expanded, filling the air around with a fragrant clove scent. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each.

V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. Very bold, handsome, evergreen shrub, with large, oblong, green leaves like *Rhododendron maximum*, and native of western China. The flat white flowers and red and black berries are very attractive. 1½ to 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.



Flowers of Climbing Hydrangea. It thrives in sun or partial shade



Fruits and Berries For Home Use



GROW your own. We want to help you produce fresh fruit in sufficient quantity to give it a place on the family bill-of-fare. Everyone is hungry for fruit. Fifty feet of space will usually produce an abundance. Then, too, you will have the joy of seeing the trees blossom in the spring and the fruit take form and ripen in its appointed time. Fruit trees are considered the most beautiful of flowering trees and of great value to the home landscape. Note our large bearing Apple trees especially suitable for ornamental planting.

The varieties listed for your selection are of proved value. Currants and Gooseberries usually bear the first season; Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Peaches, and Plums, especially the Japanese varieties, as a rule produce the second season; Apples, Pears, and Cherries yield in subsequent years.

APPLES

Space standard Apples 30 feet apart; by keeping them cut back, you can put them closer on a limited area.

2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Baldwin. Red.
Delicious. Red.
Duchess. Yellow, striped with red.
Gravenstein. Striped.
McIntosh. Dark red.
Northern Spy. Red.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow.
Stayman's Winesap. Red.
Wealthy. Dark red.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow.

DWARF APPLES

Can be placed as close as 8 feet apart, but 12 feet apart is better if the area permits.

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Baldwin. Red. Winter.
Delicious. Red. Winter.
Gravenstein. Striped. Autumn.
McIntosh. Dark red. Autumn.
Northern Spy. Striped red. Winter.
Red Astrachan. Crimson. Summer.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Winter.
Spitzenberg. Red. Winter.
Stayman's Winesap. Bright red. Winter.
Wealthy. Dark red. Autumn.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow. Summer.
York Imperial. Yellow. Winter.

CRAB APPLES

You need them for preserving, jellies, and ornament. They are handsome, free-flowering trees.

2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Transcendent. One of the best early varieties. Golden yellow, with a red cheek. September.

PEARS

Standard Pears make narrow trees 15 feet wide until they get thirty years old. Easy to grow. Space 20 feet apart.

2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Bartlett. Yellow. August, September.
Beurre Bosc. Russet; large. October, November.
Clapp's Favorite. Yellow. August.
Kieffer. Yellow; coarse. November, December.
Seckel. Small; brown; juicy. October.
Sheldon. Large; russet; coarse. October.

CHERRIES

A space on lawn, or any place where you can enjoy the blossoms and shade, will yield good Cherries.

2-yr. trees, \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10

Black Tartarian. Juicy; purplish black.
Gov. Wood. Light yellow; red cheek.
Napoleon's Bigarreau. Large; pale yellow or red.
Early Richmond. Dark red; sour.
Montmorency. Early; red; sour.
English Morello. Late; red; acid.



Pear



Currant



Gooseberry



Raspberry



Grape



Apple



PEACHES

Peach trees require a space of only 10 by 10 feet, and bear about eighteen months after planting. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash.

4 to 5-ft. trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Belle of Georgia. White. August.

Carman. White. July.

Crawford Early. Yellow. August.

Crawford Late. Yellow. September.

Elberta. Yellow. August.

J. H. Hale. Yellow. August.

Mt. Rose. White. August.

Oldmixon. White. September.

Rochester. Yellow. August.

Stump. White. September.

PLUMS

Handsome trees for lawn or garden, and they bear early, usually the second summer. Fruit needs thinning. Japanese Plums are especially vigorous but the flavor is not so good as that of the European varieties. Japanese varieties are indicated by an asterisk (*)

2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Green Gage. Green; sweet. August.

German Prune. Purple; sweet.

*Red June. Early; red and yellow.

*Abundance. Bright cherry-red. Aug.

*Burbank. Large; yellow, red cheek.

*Wickson. Yellow. September.

QUINCES

Allow 10 feet of space for each tree. Quince jelly is incomparable. One to six trees are enough for family use.

3 to 4-ft. trees, \$1.50 each

Champion. Large; bright yellow, long keeping.

GRAPES

Grapes grow almost anywhere—over the house or garage, on a trellis or pole. Prune back severely so but few branches grow. Space 6 feet apart on trellis.

2-yr. vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Niagara. White. Concord. Black. Delaware. Small; red; sweet.

RASPBERRIES

Plant bushes 3 by 6 feet apart. Hoe up extra suckers, leaving few stalks to each hill.

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Cuthbert. Large; red.

St. Regis. Everbearing. Red. Plum Farmer. Black.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant bushes 3 by 6 feet apart, and as they are rampant-growing, hoe out extra shoots as weeds.

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Early Harvest. Of medium size, good quality; very early.

CURRENTS

Ten Currant plants are enough for a small family. Space 5 feet apart. White Hellebore will kill the worms and Scalecide the scale.

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Fay's Prolific. Large; red.

Cherry. Deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant Gooseberries 5 feet apart. They bear the first year.

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Downing. Pale green; medium to large; very good.

ASPARAGUS

About 100 plants make a good bed for the average family. Plant 1 foot apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Dig trenches 15 inches apart, putting manure in bottom. Plant 12 inches below the surface and cover 4 inches deep. Hill up next year.

2-yr. plants, \$4 per 100

RHUBARB

Plant 3 feet apart. Six plants are usually enough. Very satisfying in the spring when the body seems to have a craving for acid foods.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Large Apple Trees

Bearing trees suitable for those who want to save time over the smaller-size trees and for flowering effects in the landscape. See page 35.

The names of trees and plants in this booklet are based on the recommendations of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature as they appear in "Standard Plant Names."

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NOTICE—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Each year we go to a great deal of trouble and expense in issuing Catalogues for use of those who contemplate planting. If they are of no value to you, please advise us to remove your name from our mailing-list. On the other hand, we would be pleased to put on our list the name of anyone recommended as interested in our literature.

HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.